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CONTENTS

29 March 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

Spokesman Denies Nuclear Support for DPRK [XINHUA]	1
U.S., ROK 'Absolutely Firm' on Nuclear Issue [XINHUA]	1
Clinton's 'Indecision' on Russian Summit Viewed [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 26 Mar]	1
Daily: 'China Threat' Theory 'Doomed To Melt' [XINHUA]	2
SRV Premier: PRC Buildup 'Internal Affair' [XINHUA]	3
XINHUA Clarifies Phrases on GATT Bid	3
'Special Article' on Leaders' Foreign Policymaking [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 25 Mar]	4
World Bank Approves Three New Loans [XINHUA]	5

United States & Canada

Article on President Clinton's China Policy [SHIJIE ZHISHI 1 Mar]	6
Further on Canadian Minister Clark's Visit	7
Meets Li Peng [XINHUA]	7
Views Ties With Zhu Rongji [XINHUA]	7
Concludes Visit, Departs [XINHUA]	7

Central Eurasia

Russian Congress Rejects Yeltsin Impeachment [XINHUA]	8
'Tens of Thousands' Rally For, Against Yeltsin [XINHUA]	8
Yeltsin, Khasbulatov Survive Ouster Bid [XINHUA]	8
Communist Congress Seeks Restoration of USSR [XINHUA]	8

Near East & South Asia

Yang Fuhang Gives Assurances to Israeli Guests [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT 29 Mar]	9
Envoy Attends Lebanese Amity Group Inauguration [XINHUA]	9
Jiang Receives Message From Nepalese Party [XINHUA]	9

West Europe

Reportage on German Economic Minister's Visit	9
Hopes For Boosted Trade Noted [XINHUA]	9
Meets Li Lanqing [Hamburg DPA]	9
Talks With Wu Yi on Trade Ties [XINHUA]	10
Austrian Chancellor Urges Closer Economic Ties [XINHUA]	10
Li Tieying Receives Italian Education Minister [XINHUA]	10
Li Guixian Receives Spanish Investment Group [XINHUA]	11
Portuguese Prime Minister Meets New Ambassador [XINHUA]	11

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Eighth National People's Congress

Taiwan Director: Independence May End by Force [Beijing Radio]	12
Lu Ping Discusses Hong Kong With Deputies	12
Caution Given on 'Mass Campaigns' [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 27 Mar]	12

New Airport, Liaison Meetings Needed [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 27 Mar]	13
Li Tieying Meets Hong Kong NPC, CPPCC Members [XINHUA]	13
Reports on Officials' Statements Said 'Tightened' [Hong Kong MING PAO 26 Mar]	14
'Official': Deng Consulted on New Leadership [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 27 Mar]	14
'Backgrounder' Summarizes Presidency's History [XINHUA]	15
Announcement of President, Vice President Election [XINHUA]	15
XINHUA Profiles New President Jiang Zemin	15
New Vice President Rong Yiren Profiled [XINHUA]	16
NPC Session Begins Election of State Leaders [XINHUA]	17
Election Results Announced [Beijing Radio]	18
Namelist of NPC Leadership [XINHUA]	18
Standing Committee Chairman Qiao Shi Profiled [XINHUA]	19
Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Profiled	19
Tian Jiyun [XINHUA]	19
Wang Hanbin [XINHUA]	20
Ni Zhifu [XINHUA]	21
Chen Muhua [XINHUA]	21
Fei Xiaotong [XINHUA]	21
Sun Qimeng [XINHUA]	22
Lei Jieqiong [XINHUA]	22
Qin Jiwei [XINHUA]	22
Li Ximing [XINHUA]	23
Wang Bingqian [XINHUA]	23
Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai [XINHUA]	23
Wang Guangying [XINHUA]	24
Cheng Siyuan [XINHUA]	24
Lu Jiayi [XINHUA]	25
Buhe [XINHUA]	25
Tomur Dawamat [XINHUA]	26
Gan Ku [XINHUA]	26
Li Peiyao [XINHUA]	27
Wu Jieping [XINHUA]	27
Resume of NPC Secretary General Cao Zhi [XINHUA]	27
XINHUA Analyzes New NPC Standing Committee	28
Jiang Zemin, Qiao Shi Offer Thanks to People [XINHUA]	28
Announcement of Jiang Election as CMC Chairman [XINHUA]	29
First Session of Eighth NPC Holds Sixth Meeting [XINHUA]	29
NPC Bulletin on Li Peng Appointment as Premier [XINHUA]	30
Jiang Signs Decree Appointing Li Peng Premier [XINHUA]	30
Election of Premier, Military Commission Detailed [XINHUA]	30
XINHUA Profiles Premier Li Peng	30
'Feature' Notes Li Peng's Pledge for New Government [XINHUA]	31
Jiang, Li Peng Discuss New Responsibilities [XINHUA]	32
NPC Bulletin on Military Commission Appointments [XINHUA]	32
Military Commission Vice Chairmen Profiled	32
Liu Huaqing [XINHUA]	32
Zhang Zhen [XINHUA]	33
'Backgrounder' on New Central Military Commission [XINHUA]	33
NPC Bulletin on Supreme People's Court President [XINHUA]	34
NPC Bulletin on Election of Procurator General [XINHUA]	34
XINHUA Profiles Supreme Court President	34
XINHUA Profiles New Procurator-General	35
Procurator General Vows Crackdown on Corruption [XINHUA]	35
Qiao Shi Urges Speedier Legislation, Enforcement [XINHUA]	36
Jiang Zemin Joins NPC, CPPCC Members' Reception [XINHUA]	36
State Council Vice Premiers Profiled	37
Zhu Rongji [XINHUA]	37
Zou Jiahua [XINHUA]	37
Qian Qichen [XINHUA]	38
Li Lanqing [XINHUA]	39

XINHUA Provides Resumes of State Councillors	39
XINHUA Gives Cabinet Members' Resumes	40
Further Report on State Council Lineup [XINHUA]	43
Jiang Zemin Signs Decree Appointing Cabinet [XINHUA]	44
New Cabinet 'Pragmatic,' 'Professional' [XINHUA]	45
Presidium Passes Constitution Draft Amendments [XINHUA]	45
Bulletin Promulgates Constitutional Amendments [XINHUA]	46
NPC Law Committee Report on Macao Basic Law [XINHUA]	46
Current NPC Session To Close 31 Mar [XINHUA]	47
Beijing TV Interviews Li Peng, Vice Premiers	47
Zhao Ziyang Nominated in Various Elections [Hong Kong MING PAO 29 Mar]	48

Eighth CPPCC National Committee

Jiang Zemin Discusses Literature, Art [XINHUA]	48
Macao Members Discuss Territory's Future [XINHUA]	50
Delegates' 'Notes' Discuss Various Questions	50
Hong Kong 'Sabotage' Noted [XINHUA]	50
PRC-Hong Kong Common Needs Seen [XINHUA]	51
Members Hail Supervision, Consultation System [Beijing Radio]	51
Standing Committee Members Announced [XINHUA]	52
Session Closes, Endorses Li Peng Work Report [XINHUA]	53
Political Resolution Issued [XINHUA]	54
Hong Kong Draft Resolution Changed [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 28 Mar]	55
Hong Kong, Taiwan Policies Supported [XINHUA]	55
Li Ruihuan Speech [XINHUA]	56
Yang Rudai Comments on New Post [XINHUA]	59
Jiang Zemin, Leaders Greet Session Closing [XINHUA]	60
Group Photo Taken [XINHUA]	60
Standing Committee Holds First Meeting [XINHUA]	61
Decree on Special Committees [XINHUA]	61

Political & Social

Bao Tong Reportedly Transferred Out of Prison [Hong Kong TV]	62
Justice Minister on Bao's Release [Hong Kong MING PAO 27 Mar]	62
Tao Siji Says Bao 'Still in Jail' [Hong Kong MING PAO 28 Mar]	63

Economic & Agricultural

Li Lanqing on PRC Becoming 'World Trade Power' [GUOJI SHANGBAO 16 Mar]	63
Industrial Output Continuing 'High Growth Rate' [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 28 Mar-3 Apr]	65
'Single' Tax Rate for Domestic Firms Planned [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	65
Opening Up Witnessed Along Yangtze River [XINHUA]	66
Shanghai To Abolish Foreign Debt Quota System [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 28 Mar-3 Apr]	66
Guizhou To Supply Electricity to Guangdong [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 21 Mar] ..	67
Beijing Evaluates Shandong Railway Plan [DAZHONG RIBAO 6 Mar]	67
Investment Corporation To Develop Daxia Island [XINHUA]	67
Rural Mining Grows, Production Increases [XINHUA]	68
Control of Agriculture 'Roller Coaster' Urged [CHINA DAILY 27 Mar]	68
Localities Urged To Ensure Bumper Crops [CHINA DAILY 27 Mar]	69
Investment in Irrigation, Agriculture Rises [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 28 Mar-3 Apr]	70

TAIWAN

U.S. Copyright Pact Conditional Passage Backed [Taipei Radio]	71
Dalai To Visit Without Renouncing Independence [Taipei Radio]	71

Document Verification Accord Reached With PRC [CNA]	71
Delegation Returns With Accord [CNA]	72
Group To Announce Preparatory Talks With PRC [CNA]	72
More 'Active' Mainland Policy Considered [CNA]	72
Legislators Studying Mainland Affairs Committee [CNA]	73
Cross-Strait Trade Reaches \$466 Million in Jan [CNA]	73
Plans To Purchase Mirage Fighters on Schedule [Taipei Radio]	74
France Changes Warships Production Plan [Taipei Radio]	74
Editorial Critical of 'Spineless' Japanese [CNA]	74
Talks on New Taipei-Seoul Ties Postponed [CNA]	74
Taipei Moscow Office Expected To Open in May [CNA]	75
Defense Minister Affirms Armed Forces' Strength [CNA]	75
President Urges 'Collective Security System' [CNA]	75

HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

Patten Said Grooming 'Rebels' to PRC [GUANGMING RIBAO 26 Mar]	76
Local XINHUA Official Warns Patten [XINHUA]	76
Warns Against 'Political Wager' [XINHUA]	77
Basic Law Drafter Attacks Reform Proposals [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 26 Mar]	77
Commentary Views Chances of Sino-British Talks [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	78
Commentary Urges Britain To Uphold 'Agreements' [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	79
Reforms Publication 'Undermines' Talks [BEIJING REVIEW 29 Mar-4 Apr]	80
Commentary on British 'Sabotage' of Talks [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 25 Mar]	81
Role of PRC's Hong Kong Advisers Viewed [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 29 Mar]	83
Poll Shows Decline in Support for Patten, Reform [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 27 Mar]	85
Report on Journal Criticism of Financial Policy [XINHUA]	85
Local Official on Patten Violating Arrangements [XINHUA]	86
Second Group of Local Affairs Advisers Invited [XINHUA]	86
Patten To Attend UK Minisummit on PRC Ties [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 27 Mar]	86
Shandong Group Arrives for Import-Export Fair [Jinan Radio]	87
Trade Fair Opens [Jinan Radio]	87

Macao

Trade Deficit 'Little Changed' in 1992 [AFP]	87
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General

Spokesman Denies Nuclear Support for DPRK

OW2903094593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0918
GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today denied a report concerning the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT].

Asked to comment on a report which said that the DPRK withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty after China had promised to support it, the spokesman said: "This allegation is a groundless fabrication concocted with ulterior motives."

U.S., ROK 'Absolutely Firm' on Nuclear Issue

OW2703212293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Washington, March 27 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and South Korea's Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu agreed on Friday [26 March] that there will be no compromise in pressing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to return to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Posing for pictures with Han at the State Department, Christopher said that U.S. support for Seoul is "absolutely firm" in this time of tension on the Korean peninsula.

Yu Myung-hwan, a spokesman of the South Korean Foreign Ministry, said after the meeting that Christopher and Han "agreed economic sanctions would be effective" in pressing the DPRK to change its decision to withdraw from the treaty, but they preferred diplomacy first.

Yu also said the United States planned to maintain its troop strength in South Korea at the current 37,000.

On Thursday, Christopher renewed a U.S. pledge to seek international sanctions against the DPRK if Pyongyang continued to reject the non-proliferation.

The DPRK's Government announced on March 12 that it was withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which it signed in 1985, and accused the International Atomic Energy Agency of joining the United States in interfering in its internal affairs.

Clinton's 'Indecision' on Russian Summit Viewed

HK2703063993 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
26 Mar 93 p 2

[From the "Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Clinton's Indecision About U.S.-Russian Summit Meeting"]

[Text] Kissinger Gives Warning

Former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger published a special article in the 23 March THE WASHINGTON POST, warning that President Clinton's full support for

Yeltsin is dangerous. He reminded Clinton that by repeatedly stressing support for Yeltsin, he will probably cause all anti-Yeltsin Russians to strongly oppose the United States. He said that the United States once supported former Soviet President Gorbachev and now supports Yeltsin and maintained that support for one particular Russian leader is questionable.

Russia's situation is still in a muddle and uncertain. The power struggle between Yeltsin and the parliament has so intensified that they are locked together in it. Today's full parliament emergency meeting is expected to continue the dispute over the impeachment of the president. However, the parliament does not have absolute assurance in obtaining 689 votes, a two-thirds majority, required for the impeachment of the president. If the impeachment motion is not adopted, parliament Chairman Khasbulatov and his faction, Yeltsin's most prominent opponents, will be in an awkward position and Yeltsin will strive to effect the 25 April referendum, overthrowing the current parliament and holding all powers.

The contradictions for the United States are that Yeltsin is not necessarily able to stabilize Russia's situation and that there are many anti-Yeltsin reformists within Russia or other CIS republics as well. Hamilton, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, holds the same view as Kissinger does. He fears that U.S. support for Yeltsin himself would turn out to be a blunder and would hamper U.S.-Russian relations in the future.

He Solicits Views From Nixon

Faced with the very complicated U.S.-Russian relations in the early days since his inauguration and lacking diplomatic experience, Clinton visited former Republican President Nixon in early March and solicited his views on how to cope with the Russian situation. Nixon asked him to give Yeltsin full support. In mid-March, Clinton secretly met with Zorkin, chief justice of the Russian Constitutional Court. Moreover, some U.S. congressmen will visit Moscow and contact anti-Yeltsin political forces soon. All this is meant to enable Clinton to formulate strategies for the U.S.-Russian summit meeting.

Commenting on the Russian situation on television on 23 March, Strauss, the former U.S. ambassador to Russia, said that whether the turnout in the 25 April referendum is low, or whether it shows that there is confidence in Yeltsin, it is expected to be difficult to clear up Russia's messy political situation.

Despite the fact that the U.S.-Russian summit meeting is scheduled for 3 and 4 April in Vancouver, Russia has suddenly hinted that it is considering whether or not the meeting should be held in Russia instead. Yeltsin obviously hopes Clinton will come to Moscow "to his help."

Indecision About the Summit Meeting

So far, the United States has not decided whether it will change the site for the summit. Yeltsin will wait for Foreign Minister Kozyrev's report on his United States trip in order to decide whether or not to put forward the above proposal. However, the United States is worried

that if Clinton rashly promises a meeting in Moscow, especially at a time when the Russian situation is in a chaos, and if he takes a wrong step, he will only add fuel to the fire of the Russian situation and will bring a serious blow to the diplomacy of the Clinton administration. If so, the summit meeting between the two countries intended as support for Yeltsin will turn out to be greater turmoil in Russia.

April comes in just a few days, but changes in the Russian situation are difficult to predict. The U.S. Government's predictions [as published] are: First, the summit meeting will be held in Vancouver as scheduled. Second, Clinton will attend the summit meeting in Moscow at Moscow's request. Third, the summit meeting will still take place in Vancouver but will be postponed. Fourth, it will announce suspending the summit meeting. If the United States decides to postpone or suspend the summit meeting, it will imply that in view of the uncertain situation, the United States is ready to leave Yeltsin aside in order to facilitate dealings with other reformists in the future.

As far as the United States is concerned, in the first place, it hopes Yeltsin can stabilize the situation and it does not welcome Russian Vice President Rutskoy, who is considered conservative, to assume the presidency. However, Yeltsin is in a very awkward position today. Today's (26 March) full parliament session is precisely what the United States is wholly concerned about and is a major factor to consider in deciding how to call the summit meeting.

Daily: 'China Threat' Theory 'Doomed To Melt'

OW2703141993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0758 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—RENMIN RIBAO on 27 March runs a signed article: "Subjective Fabrication Cannot Replace Objective Facts—Commenting on and Analyzing the 'China Threat'."

The article points out: People remember that when the world was undergoing drastic changes, some Western media predicted that China would inevitably fall like a domino following the former Soviet Union and East Europe. While these words are still ringing in our ears, another theory—the so-called "China threat"—is turning up in some parts of the Western world; this one postulates that a powerful China will be a threat to other countries. This absurd theory claims that China's "military buildup" has already "gone beyond its defense needs"; that China is "filling a void" in the Asian-Pacific region; and that China will become a "super economic power" that threatens the "interests" of the West. According to this theory, a country that was about to disappear from the scene a moment ago seems to have suddenly become a military, political, and economic power threatening other countries. Who would believe it? Facts are most eloquent. The entire world knows that China's national defense forces are wholly defensive in nature. China's combined military expenditure over the past 40 years amounts only to the U.S. defense outlay for last year. China's military budget this year accounts for only 1.5 percent of the gross national product [GNP], or merely one thirty-eighth of the U.S.

military outlay; the per capita cost for every soldier in China is merely one sixty-eighth of that of the United States; and China's present defense spending is only \$6 per capita—all of these figures are among the lowest in the world. China in recent years has cut its military force by 1 million and a large number of its defense industrial enterprises have converted to civilian production. This scale of military drawdown is almost without equal in the world. China has never taken part, and will not attempt to take part in arms competition in the future, much less starting a so-called arms race in Southeast Asia. Needless to say, incremental replacement of outdated, backward armaments and equipment is for defense purposes, for safeguarding national security; it should not be placed on a par with an "arms buildup." Talk about China purchasing aircraft carriers is also utterly groundless. As the saying goes: Justice is in the minds of the people. After a detailed comparison and analysis of China's defense situation, a major Japanese newspaper came to this conclusion: "The argument that China is engaging in an arms buildup lacks foundation."

The article says: As for the allegation that China "is filling in the vacuum," we can similarly cite some facts. Since the end of the cold war, some changes have taken place in the Asia-Pacific region, but a superpower continues to maintain its strong striking forces in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. There has never been any "power vacuum" in the Asia-Pacific region, and so talk about China trying to "fill the vacuum" is out of the question. What is more important is that China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace; it has never sent troops to occupy an inch of territory of other countries and has never established military bases in other countries. On the contrary, the well-known "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence," which were first put forward by China and initiated by China and its neighboring countries, have become the norm for international relations and are recognized by more and more countries in the world. On this basis, China has established diplomatic relations with 150 countries and has solved peacefully and in a friendly manner the boundary questions left over by history and the question of dual nationality with its neighbors, including Burma, Nepal, Mongolia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and India. Progress has also been made in the direction toward peacefully solving some remaining controversial boundary questions. China has consistently stood for solving international disputes through negotiations. The peaceful proposal on "shelving disputes and jointly exploiting" resources in the South China Sea, which China took the initiative to put forward, has won the approval of Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and other countries. During his recent visit to Southeast Asia, Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said that there was a consensus among ASEAN leaders he had met, namely, that China would not be a threat to the region. In fact, Asian countries have regarded China's development as a strengthening of their forces for safeguarding peace. Singaporean senior statesman Lee Kuan Yew said recently that China's being strong "will be helpful to strengthening peace, stability, and prosperity in the East Asian region."

The article says: As for whether or not the development of China's economy will make it a "superpower" "threatening" other countries, the best answer for this is also the facts. For the past 40 years and more, especially in the past 14 years, since the introduction of reform and opening to the outside world, China's economy has been developing rapidly; its overall strength has increased to some degree, but because of its poor foundation, China is still a developing country. To catch up economically with the existing moderately developed countries, China not only has to work hard for scores of years, but also needs to work toward an international environment with long-term peace. Even if China became a developed country, it will never become a superpower—a statement that has been solemnly announced by Chinese leaders. There is no basis for the so-called theory that China will become "a super economic power" posing a "new threat" to other countries. On the contrary, developing countries, who hold a different view diametrically opposed to the "China threat" theory, held that the development of China's economy, whose market potential is the greatest in the world and whose economic ties with the rest of the world are becoming increasingly closer, will, doubtless, constitute a contribution to Asia's economic development, as well as the world's. Therefore, the international community "should not obstruct the advancement of China's economy."

It should be pointed out that the fabricators of the "China threat" theory either have an ulterior motive or do not understand China. Indeed, there are some people who stick to the "cold war ideology in a situation in which there is no cold war" and are sentimentally attached to the cold war, even though it has been consigned to history. They are not happy with China's political stability, economic development and the rise in its international position, and so attempt to use the "China threat" theory to "contain" China. They feel uneasy about China improving and developing good neighborly relations and friendship with neighboring countries, and attempt to use "China threat" to foment discord between China and surrounding countries in order to take advantage of the situation to benefit themselves and contain the growth in East Asia. When peace and development have become the common demand of people around the whole world, the demand for weapons has reduced and the western ordnance industry, faced with the problem of supply in excess of demand, attempts to use the "China threat" theory to "find a new enemy" and thereby a pretext for the huge military expenditure of the Western countries and find export markets for their weapons.

Besides, it should be particularly noted that they do not want to see the peaceful reunification of China. A few Western countries have openly sold weapons to Taiwan and sabotaged the peaceful reunification of China, and these dealings have also been conducted under the pretext of the "China threat." They want to kill several birds with one stone and have really given much thought to the matter.

In conclusion, the article says: Historical facts are not a little girl on whom other people can put makeup at will.

"The subjective fabrication" of those who peddle the "China threat" theory cannot replace objective facts. China's stability and development are indeed a threat to hegemonism and power politics, which have been cast aside by history; however, they are factors to protect world peace, stability, and prosperity and are praised by the whole world.

Those who peddle the "China threat" have described a country, which is busy in developing its economy and protecting the peace, as a new threat. This is entirely wrong, and a distortion and reversal of the facts. The "China threat"—a kind of subjective fabrication divorced from objective facts—cannot withstand the test by facts and is doomed to melt like a snowman in the sunshine.

SRV Premier: PRC Buildup 'Internal Affair'

OW2603153693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502
GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 (XINHUA)—Visiting Vietnamese Premier Vo Van Kiet speaking here today played down news reports that China's military build-up constituted a threat to Asian and Pacific security.

"We are not interested in China's development of its armed forces, for it is an internal affair," Kiet told a press conference at the Japan National Press Club.

He had been asked about China's recent decision to increase its defense spending and to build up a powerful Navy.

Vietnam and China normalized diplomatic relations in their summit talks in 1991 and the two countries agreed to develop bilateral ties in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, the premier said.

Kiet said they had also agreed that Beijing and Hanoi should solve problems left behind by history through peaceful negotiations and never allow the use of force.

The five principles—equality, mutual benefit, mutual non-interference of internal affairs, mutual non-aggression and peaceful co-existence—are suitable for all countries to develop relations with each other, he noted.

Kiet, who arrived here on Wednesday [24 March] for a five-day official visit, is the first Vietnamese premier to visit Japan since Tokyo and Hanoi set up diplomatic ties in 1973.

Earlier in the day, the Vietnamese leader had an audience with Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace, and met business leaders in Tokyo, urging them to invest more in his country.

XINHUA Clarifies Phrases on GATT Bid

OW2903064193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 29 Mar 93

["XINHUA Letter Box"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)—A reader in Beijing asked: During their previous reporting on our country's efforts to restore our GATT signatory status, newspapers

and periodicals mostly used the phrase "GATT accession [ru guan 0354 7070]"; however, recently this phrase was gradually replaced by the words "GATT reentry [fu guan 1788 7070]." Why? What on earth is the difference caused by the change of one word?

After visiting relevant departments for information, XINHUA reporter Gu Honghong has come up with the following answer: The acronym "GATT" stands for the "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade." "GATT accession" means joining or acceding to GATT, while "GATT reentry" denotes our country's resumption of its status as a GATT signatory. In reality, representatives from our country have always used the more specific formulation "resumption of our country's GATT seat" during formal talks; they have never used the phrase "accession to GATT." It is only that the civilian and business sectors used the abbreviation "GATT accession," and the press later followed suit. The phrase "GATT accession" thus became the mainstream formulation in newspapers and publications.

Why should we use the phrase "GATT reentry" instead of "GATT accession?" This is because our country was one of the 53 early GATT signatories when the GATT Charter—the "Charter of the International Trade Organization"—was signed in Havana as early as 1948. Later the Taiwan authorities illegally declared their withdrawal from GATT, causing a four-decade suspension of ties between our country and GATT. It is common knowledge that the PRC Central People's Government has become the sole legitimate government since the PRC was founded in 1949; actions and decisions taken by the Taiwan Government do not represent all of China. Legally speaking, China has not withdrawn from GATT; it need not rejoin this organization. Our country need only resume its lawful seat in the GATT organization.

At present, a key issue in "GATT reentry" talks between our country and Western nations also concerns the phrases "GATT accession" and "GATT reentry." One of the three principles set by our country regarding the "resumption of its GATT status" has something to do with "GATT reentry." Our country has now expressed its willingness to conduct talks and provide tariff reductions and concessions that are consistent with its economic, trade, and development levels. It is willing to do so in its capacity as a developing country, in accordance with the terms for restoring its GATT signatory status, and on the basis of providing tariff reductions and concessions, which are the "three principles for resumption" [of its GATT status].

'Special Article' on Leaders' Foreign Policymaking

HK2603151093 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
25 Mar 93 p 2

["Special Article" by staff reporting group: "People in Highest Leadership Stratum in Beijing Analyze World Situation"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 March (WEN WEI PO)—At a news conference on the "two sessions" yesterday, the Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen gave a brief and clear-cut

illustration on the stance, attitude, and policies of the Chinese Government on a number of international and regional issues of common concern. Because the news conference lasted only 50 minutes and reporters were unable to raise questions of a wider range within the limited time, it is believed that Foreign Minister Qian has not given full expression to his views.

An authoritative source in Beijing has disclosed that Beijing's highest policymaking stratum has made preliminary analyses and worked out guiding policies on a number of issues, including the new international order, the theory of "China threat" regarding Sino-U.S. relations, the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, ties between China and Russia, and reform of the United Nations. The source also indicated that China has already begun to carry out work under the new situation.

The So-Called "Humanitarian Interference"

According to the source, regarding the new international order, the high leadership stratum has called attention to the theory of so-called "humanitarian interference" currently spread in the international community. This theory is not only misleading, but also dangerous, for it actually legalizes interference and even armed interference. As a matter of fact, this theory intends to reach the goal of "humanitarianism" with inhumane means and to stop wars with ones on a larger scale, thus giving rise to a very chaotic world situation. Beijing believes that noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect, equality, and mutual benefit are the best principles in maintaining ties with other countries, and also the primary standard to observe in setting up a new international order.

Two Major Features of the Sino-U.S. Relations

Also according to the source, Beijing considers that there are two noteworthy features in China's relations with the United States: One is that the United States is the world's largest advanced country, and the other is that China is the world's largest developing countries. These two facts have shown that the two countries are at different economic development levels; and they are highly complementary to each other and enjoy broad prospects in economic and trade cooperation. No other countries can be mentioned in the same breath. Since China and the United States are large countries in the world, not only the Chinese and American peoples, but also the entire international community are following the development of the Sino-U.S. relations with close interest. This is because relations between China and the United States have a bearing on the fundamental interests of the two peoples, and also on the peace and stability of the world. The huge changes in the international situation have brought many new challenges, which require the two big countries of China and the United States to strengthen and expand their mutual cooperation in a wider range. So long as they can stand on a high plane and see far ahead, seek common ground while reserving differences, and make concerted efforts, the two countries can surely find more common ground between themselves, and bring about a continued improvement and development in Sino-U.S. relations.

The source has also revealed that just as the top leadership stratum in Beijing has repeatedly indicated in public, it is China's basic policy to develop good ties with the United States. During the recent period, the United States has done something ungrateful to China while China did not. In the coming summer, Sino-U.S. relations are to undergo another trial, that is, the issue of renewing China's most-favored-nation trade status. Beijing has repeatedly emphasized that any interference in China's internal affairs for any reason is absolutely unacceptable. On the other hand, now that his central task is to restore the U.S. economy, President Clinton should consider attaching greater importance to the China market, and be aware of the fact that this market is being increasingly expanded and opened. Clinton should adopt a policy to help U.S. products and technologies enter the China market, not one of abandoning this market.

Ultior Motives Behind the "Theory of China Threat"

According to Beijing's top leadership stratum, during the recent period, the political circles and media in certain countries have put forward the so-called theory of a "China threat" and the theory of filling a vacuum. Countries which have raised these groundless theories all have ulterior motives, and their real intention is to sabotage China's ties with the ASEAN countries. China has consistently pursued an independent foreign policy of peace and will never seek hegemony. China's national defense are of a totally defensive nature, which will pose no threat to any country. At the present stage when it is concentrating all its energy on economic construction, China needs a peaceful and stable neighboring environment, and has no intention whatsoever to fill in any vacuum. On the issue of the Spratlys, China has proposed to "set aside disputes and carry out common development"; in addition, it believes that talks can be held when conditions are ripe. China is willing to make concerted efforts with the ASEAN countries and discuss the issue on the existing sound basis, so that the issue can be resolved satisfactorily. We do not want to discuss the issue at an international level or to see any tension in our ties with the Southeastern countries triggered by the Spratlys issue, for both will bring no benefits to the peace and stability of this region or to the countries in this region. The best solution is to thin out and then settle the matter [dan hua chu li 3225 0553 5710 3810]. The central leadership stratum considers that compared with other regions of the world, the Asia-Pacific region enjoys brisk economic growth and a stable political situation, and from now to the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century provides an important opportunity to the region in its efforts to attain development. The reason for this is that during the cold war featured by the confrontation between two major groups, the involvement of the Asian-Pacific regions was relatively small; as a result, the region suffered less in the wake of the cold war. All countries in this region should treasure this opportunity, and build up a mechanism characterized by mutual trust, equality, mutual benefits, reciprocal exchanges, and common security. China does

not favor the establishment of any closed-door economic groups. Problems which crop up in this region should be resolved inside the region.

The United Nations Needs To Handle Reform With Prudence

As regards UN Secretary General Ghali's report on overall reform of the United Nations, which is to be submitted in June, the central leadership stratum believes that the most sensitive and difficult issue will be that of the UN Security Council. The first concern is Europe. Now Europe has already has two countries as permanent members of the Security Council, and it would be trouble if a third becomes a permanent member. The second concern is that the Security Council lacks representatives from certain continents, such as Africa and Latin America. This will give rise to a question about what standards the Security Council will pursue when replenishing its permanent membership. At present, at least seven, eight, and even 10 countries are applying to become permanent members of the Security Council. China proposes that the United Nations heed the opinions of all member countries, and try to take very prudent steps on this issue. It is the only reasonable thing to do to enable all members of the United Nations to face each other on an equal footing. Efforts should be made to refrain from turning the Security Council into a same richmen's club as the summit meeting of the seven advanced countries.

World Bank Approves Three New Loans

OW2603230693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1756
GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Washington, March 26 (XINHUA)—The World Bank approved today three new loans totaling 780 million U.S. dollars to China, covering environment, urban service and railway update.

The announcement came just a week before the World Bank President Lewis Preston starts his first 10-day visit to the People's Republic.

Among the loans, 250 million U.S. dollars will help the environmental cleanup in eastern China's Jiangsu Province, a fast-growing, heavily industrialized area.

A 110 million U.S. dollars credit from the International Development Association, a World Bank concessional funding facility, will improve delivery of urban services in four coastal cities in the country's Zhejiang Province.

The medium-sized cities, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Shaoxing and Wenzhou, are undergoing rapid urbanization, but their problems of water supply and waste disposal need to be addressed, the bank said.

As to China's railways, which suffered from too few lines and too many passengers, the World Bank is to offer a loan of 420 million U.S. dollars to ease bottlenecks.

The railway loan is the sixth of its kind by the World Bank, agreeing with the Chinese Government that the country needs railway modernization and electrification, and modern container transport.

On Wednesday [24 March], the World Bank announced that its President Lewis Preston was to visit China starting from April 3. The bank described the visit as "to get familiarized" with the Chinese authority.

The World Bank loan to China set record last year at 2.5 billion U.S. dollars. Officials of the bank estimated that this year's loan is to remain at approximately the same level.

United States & Canada

Article on President Clinton's China Policy

HK2803044693 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 5, 1 Mar 93 p 25

[Article by Xin Peihe (2946 3099 0678): "Thoughts on Clinton's Policy Toward China"; first two paragraphs are editor's note]

[Text] SHIJIE ZHISHI published in its 1993 No. 2 issue an article by Comrade Guo Zhenyuan [6753 7201 6678], entitled "Clinton's New Policy Toward China." Comrade Xin Peihe recently wrote to us and made some critical comments on the article. We now publish this letter, in the hope that our many readers may find a new angle in understanding and studying this issue.

Currently, the Clinton administration's China policy is in the final process of formation. Many men of insight in the United States suggest that their country establish "constructive relations" with China. A policy report jointly issued by the influential Atlantic Council and the National Committee for U.S.-Chinese Relations reads: Whatever the differences, "many economic, security, and other interests continue to create the need for the United States to establish a fruitful relationship with China." The Clinton administration will give careful consideration to these opinions, won't they?

Comrade Guo Zhenyuan's article succinctly analyzed the Clinton administration's China policy and was quite original. I do agree with many of his viewpoints, but there is room in certain parts for further discussion or additional comments. I would like to put forward my own opinion here to the author and the readers.

Guo's article says the Clinton administration will readjust its China policy and, therefore, "the implication of U.S.-Chinese relations will rapidly expand and the focus of the U.S. policy toward China will shift from security concerns to economic considerations." After some more analysis, the article continues: "In recent years, the United States and China have had serious disputes over such ideological issues as 'human rights.' But from a long-term point of view, what sways Clinton's China policy most is not the ideological conflict between China and the United States, but their conflict in economic interests." It also says: "In the initial stage of Clinton's rule, his China policy, affected by his election promises, may still carry an ideological tinge. But in the long run, his China policy will have pronounced practical and pragmatic color rather than being tough and highly ideological."

I think the above arguments are not complete or accurate enough. First of all, though economic concern in the U.S. policy toward China will undoubtedly carry more and more weight, security consideration will remain one of the focuses of its China policy. Apart from the fact that the Clinton administration believes in the outstanding role of economic security in America's state security in the future (not that attention has been shifted from security concerns to economic concerns, but that America's economic situation is inseparable from its state security), as far as the actual conditions from now to some time in the future are concerned, preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their conveyances, preventing the loss of power balance among the big countries in Asia-Pacific, promoting the peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Cambodia and Afghanistan and other possible conflicts in the region by political means, establishing a security mechanism in Asia-Pacific, and tackling such problems as overpopulation, refugees, AIDS, drug trafficking, and threats to global environment will all become what the Clinton administration will have to address in drawing up its Asia-Pacific policy. This includes important security factors that have to be considered in its China policy. Many of the adjustments the United States has made to its Asia-Pacific policy are for long-term purposes, not aimed at short-term results. As things stand, there is much room for cooperation between China and the United States in many ways, but they also have conflicts of interests. If Clinton is willing and able to handle well Sino-U.S. relations, they will develop in a positive direction. Otherwise confrontation between the two countries may happen. In short, no matter how much the importance of economic consideration in America's China policy may grow in the future, it will not exclude security concern from the focuses of the policy.

Secondly, Guo's article seems to have put too much emphasis on Clinton's "proposition to put America's economic interests first" and his pragmatic attitude, while somewhat underestimating the ideological factor in America's China policy. It is true that even when the cold war was at its peak, strategic needs in the United States' foreign policy often overrode ideological considerations. This finds clear proof in the China policies of all the U.S. administrations since Nixon. Moreover, in post-cold war international relations, the impact of the ideological factor did show a tendency of diminution. But in my opinion, to cope with China, which is such an ever-growing socialist power staunchly adhering to independence and opposing power politics and hegemonism, the ideological factor in America's China policy will always be a regular [jing chang xing 4842 1603 1840] factor, whether it is explicit or implicit. Furthermore, the Democratic Party and Clinton emphasize that disseminating the Western world's values on democracy and human rights on a worldwide scale is an indispensable, integral part of their foreign policy and one of the pillars of America's foreign policy stressed time and again by Clinton and Secretary of State Christopher. It also has a rather deep root in the public opinion and popular feeling of the United States. In the foreseeable future, no matter how pragmatic or practical Clinton is, he is unlikely

to go so far as to abandon this pillar. Naturally, however, that the ideological factor is a regular factor for consideration in America's China policy does not mean that it is the only factor, still less a primary factor. What I am saying is that this factor is one which should not be overlooked. I think approaching the issue this way may help us more in adopting a realistic attitude toward the Clinton administration's China policy.

Further on Canadian Minister Clark's Visit

Meets Li Peng

OW2603122093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154
GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng told a visiting senior Canadian official that China will work for the "all-round restoration" of Sino-Canadian relations. He also asked the Canadian Government to take "bigger steps" towards this end.

Li made the remarks in an hour-long meeting with Charles Joseph Clark, president of the Privy Council and minister of constitutional affairs of Canada, here this afternoon.

Clark, who arrived here Thursday [25 March] as guest of the Chinese Government, said he believed that his visit will help the Canada-China ties move a step forward.

Li Peng said that furthering the Sino-Canadian ties is beneficial to world peace and development and accords with the fundamental interests of the people of China and Canada.

The two countries have the need as well as the chance to improve their ties and strengthen cooperation, he added.

Clark said that developing economic cooperation and trade is in the interest of the two sides.

Li told Clark that the successes China has achieved in recent years were attributed to the reform and open policy as well as political stability in the country.

With the establishment of a socialist market economic system in China, he said, the economy will grow further and the market will open still wider.

"This will create more favorable conditions for Canada and other countries to expand cooperation with China," Li said.

Clark said that China's successful economic reform has impressed the whole world.

Li noted that China and Canada have differing views on certain issues due to different social systems, ideologies and other matters.

However, these differences should not be allowed to affect the development of the bilateral ties, he added.

The basis for promoting the ties should be mutual respect, dialogue on an equal footing and seeking common ground while reserving differences, the Chinese premier stressed.

Clark held that the two sides should adopt a constructive attitude to seek common ground so as to push forward the bilateral ties.

Earlier today, Clark met with Wang Tao, general manager of the China National Oil and Gas Corporation, discussing matters related to cooperation between the two sides.

Views Ties With Zhu Rongji

OW2703212893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji said here today that China is willing to explore new possibilities of increased co-operation with Canada.

He made the remark in an hour-long meeting with Charles Joseph Clark, president of the Privy Council and minister of constitutional affairs of Canada, here this afternoon.

Zhu said that the economies of the two countries have their own strong points and are mutually complementary. At present, both of them are paying great attention to the development of their economies, and the prospects for bilateral economic co-operation are broad, he noted.

Clark said China has undergone "dramatic changes" in recent years and Canada has contributed to China's economic construction.

Canada hopes to expand fields of co-operation, he added.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Canadian Ambassador to China Fred Bild attended the meeting.

On the same day Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met Clark and his party.

"Generally speaking, the development of bilateral trade relations has been good," Li said. He added that China is very interested in economic and trade co-operation with Canada, and they can co-operate in many fields, such as energy and electronics.

In response, Clark said that differences between the two countries should not impede their co-operation.

Concludes Visit, Departs

OW2903082893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803
GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Mr. Charles Joseph Clark, president of the Privy Council and minister of constitutional affairs of Canada, left here for home today at the end of his week-long visit to China.

He told Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu at the airport that the visit is useful in helping push forward Canada-China relations.

Central Eurasia**Russian Congress Rejects Yeltsin Impeachment***OW2703212693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107
GMT 27 Mar 93*

[Text] Moscow, March 27 (XINHUA)—Russia's supreme legislature, the Congress of People's Deputies, today voted not to debate the question of impeaching President Boris Yeltsin.

The vote was 475 to 337 with 46 abstentions against putting the motion on the agenda of the session of the Congress.

'Tens of Thousands' Rally For, Against Yeltsin*OW2803185493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619
GMT 28 Mar 93*

[Text] Moscow, March 28 (XINHUA)—Tens of thousands of Muscovites took to the street today to show their support either for President Boris Yeltsin or the Congress of People's Deputies, Russia's parliament, which is discussing the removal of Yeltsin.

Thousands of pro-Yeltsin demonstrators marched towards the Kremlin, where the Congress began to vote this afternoon on whether to impeach Yeltsin and sack parliament Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov.

Many of Yeltsin's supporters carried Russian tricolor flags and portraits of the president.

Meanwhile, thousands of pro-Congress Muscovites, rallied outside the White House, seat of Russia's parliament, to call for Yeltsin's resignation.

Police reinforced their barriers around Red Square as some 20,000 anti-Yeltsin demonstrators tried to enter to attack an equally-large protest in support of the Russian president.

The police parked two rows of trucks, bumper to bumper, across the main street leading into the square, behind the metal barriers they had set up earlier.

Around the noon today, Yeltsin told his supporters that he would not submit to a possible decision by the Congress of People's Deputies to oust him, and instead expect a decision from the people.

From the top of a truck, the president said, "This is the day when the destiny of Russia and of the president is at stake."

The president's appearance before supporters came about 30 minutes after the Congress had decided to debate on holding a secret ballot to remove Yeltsin from office.

After Yeltsin's speech, organizers urged the crowd not to leave until they heard the result of the Congress' vote on the proposal to impeach the president.

Yeltsin, Khasbulatov Survive Ouster Bid*OW2803183193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1815
GMT 28 Mar 93*

[Text] Moscow, March 29 (XINHUA)—Both Russian President Boris Yeltsin and parliamentary Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov today survived in a secret vote by the Russian legislature to remove them from their posts.

The Congress of People's Deputies, ended a secret vote in the Kremlin today, has cast about 590 votes in favor of impeaching Yeltsin. The votes were well short of the 689 needed to remove him from office.

Meanwhile, the Russia's highest legislature, also failed to win the majority required to sack parliamentary Chairman Khasbulatov, president Yeltsin's main political opponent.

A simple majority of 517 votes was required to sack Khasbulatov, but only 400 deputies voted for his ouster.

Under Russia's constitution, any move to remove the president from office requires a two-thirds majority, or 689 votes, of the 1,033 deputies in the Congress, while a simple majority—517—is required to sack Khasbulatov.

Communist Congress Seeks Restoration of USSR*OW2803031693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255
GMT 28 Mar 93*

[Text] Moscow, March 27 (XINHUA)—Communist Party leaders from 13 former Soviet republics today vowed to restore the Soviet Union.

Nearly 400 delegates attended the two-day 29th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, which decided to change its name into the Union of Communist Parties—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Only Kyrgyzstan and Armenia were not represented at the meeting which ended here this evening.

Under the new party Constitution, program and other related documents, the new party will be guided by Marxism-Leninism and will work for the restoration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

A party council was elected to coordinate the party's activities in various countries of the former Soviet Union.

The congress also adopted a resolution demanding a return of the properties of the Soviet Communist Party which had been confiscated under the order of Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

The Soviet Communist Party was banned by Yeltsin and its properties confiscated after the August 19 incident in 1991.

However, the Communist Party in Russia officially resumed its activities shortly after the Russian Constitutional Court ruled at the end of last year that Yeltsin's ban was unconstitutional.

Near East & South Asia

Yang Fuchang Gives Assurances to Israeli Guests

TA2903085893 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Mar 93 p 15

[Text] "If you sign a peace agreement with Syria, the PRC will see to it that the international community gives maximum guarantees and assurances, with the PRC contributing its share, perhaps even by participating in a multinational force."

These remarks were made last night by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang in a meeting at his Beijing office with visiting Knesset Members Dedi Zucker, Silvan Shalom, and Dalya Itzik. Fuchang said that the nuclear cooperation between the PRC and Iran is being overseen by the International Atomic Energy Agency and will not harm Israel. He noted that the Iranians are aware of this fact and have agreed to these terms.

Fuchang disclosed that the PRC is currently engaged in negotiations on nuclear cooperation also with the State of Israel.

The Chinese vice foreign minister noted that he will host Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres in Beijing in May to discuss the future of the peace agreement with the Arab countries and the Palestinians.

Fuchang pointed out that the PRC supports the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, while safeguarding Israel's security.

Envoy Attends Lebanese Amity Group Inauguration

OW2703010893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Beirut, March 26 (XINHUA)—The Lebanon-China Friendship Association, the first of its kind since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1981, was inaugurated here today.

Zhu Peiqing, the Chinese ambassador to Lebanon, and the newly-founded association jointly hosted a reception to mark the occasion.

Association Chairman Ryad al-Saraf said that as China has a special position in the world, "we should develop our cultural and economic relations with it."

The Chinese ambassador expressed hope that the association would help promote mutual understanding between the two countries and peoples.

Jiang Receives Message From Nepalese Party

OW2703212593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Kathmandu, March 27 (XINHUA)—Madan Kumar Bhandari, general secretary of the Communist Party of Nepal (UML), today sent a message to Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, warmly congratulating his being elected the president of the People's Republic of China.

Bhandari said in his message that "on behalf of our party and myself, I would like to express my warm and hearty greetings for (your) being elected as the president of the People's Republic of China."

"At the same time I would like to congratulate you and other comrades on successful completion of the National People's Congress," he added.

Bhandari said that his party is "very much optimistic that your success as the president will much more help to foster the socialism in China and contribute for the enhancement of the forces of socialism all over the world."

He expressed his sincere hope that "the relations between our two parties and people of both countries will strengthen further during your presidency."

West Europe

Reportage on German Economic Minister's Visit

Hopes For Boosted Trade Noted

OW2703015893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Bonn, March 26 (XINHUA)—German Economic Cooperation Minister Guenter Rexrodt said today that his country hopes to expand business with China which he described as "a huge market with good growth prospects."

Rexrodt told German radio on the eve of his five-day visit to China that "China is the only remaining traditional market left for east German firms."

He is to be accompanied by a large delegation of German businessmen and some deals on such items as railway carriages, telecommunications and shipbuilding are expected to be concluded during the visit.

According to the minister, German companies are negotiating on some 300 projects in China, with a total value of billions of U.S. dollars.

German exports to China increased by 41 percent to 3.5 billion U.S. dollars in 1992, while imports remained little changed at 7.1 billion U.S. dollars.

Meets Li Lanqing

LD2903084193 Hamburg DPA in German 0400 GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing (DPA)—The Federal Government intends to take steps to support China's accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] again by the end of this year. Today in Beijing, Federal Economics Minister Guenter Rexrodt (Free Democratic Party) encouraged the Chinese leadership to continue "on the path of economic and political reform." Trade barriers will have to be removed, Rexrodt said in a discussion with Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Lanqing. A meeting with Prime Minister Li Peng is envisaged for this evening.

Talks With Wu Yi on Trade Ties*OW2903103893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0943
GMT 29 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—China and its biggest trade partner in Europe, Germany, today agreed to take new steps to push their economic and trade relations to a new level.

During the talks this morning between Wu Yi, China's vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Guenter Rexrodt, minister of economics of the Federal Government of Germany, the two sides reached consensus on 10 measures proposed by the Chinese side to enhance bilateral economic links.

According to Wu, China will continue to increase its imports from Germany, in particular from the eastern part of that country, in response to a call by the German Government. Meanwhile, China will encourage its enterprises to participate in cooperation in Germany's eastern part in textiles and other industries.

Wu said China plans to offer an order form of "considerable amount" on German ships while buying a number of German airbuses.

German enterprises will participate in the construction of two power stations in northeast China as well as in China's railway and auto transportation systems.

The two sides are also considering the establishment of a "pilot area" in one of China's coastal cities which will allow small and medium enterprises of China and Germany to established joint ventures.

Finally, the two sides agreed to establish, on a reciprocal basis, a Sino-German committee of economic and trade cooperation, which will be formed of political, economic and other figures from the two countries, so as to help promote economic and trade relations.

Wu said that China will emphasize the development of infrastructure in the years to come, including transportation, posts and telecommunications, water conservancy projects, energy, machinery, electronics, petro-chemicals, and the auto and building industries. Wu noted that Germany, from which China has imported the largest volume of technologies, has advantages in these areas.

She expressed the hope that Germany will take measures to further facilitate its export of high technology to China. She added that this is in the interest of both sides.

Statistics show that Sino-German trade volume reached a record 6.47 billion U.S. dollars last year, up 19.8 percent over the previous year. In 1992, China approved 130 German-funded enterprises, exceeding the total number of the previous years. So far, there are a total of 250 German-funded enterprises in China, with a contracted investment of 1.244 billion U.S. dollars.

During his noon meeting with Rexrodt, Li Lanqing, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said that the talks were "concrete and constructive", and have

pushed forward the economic and technological cooperation and trade ties between the two countries.

Li said China welcomes German entrepreneurs to invest in China and there is a broad prospect for bilateral economic and technological cooperation.

He hoped that the two countries will make use of the advantages of the two sides so as to promote the development of economic and technological cooperation between them.

Rexrodt told Li that Germany will continue to play its part for the restoration of China's status in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as a contracting member.

Rexrodt arrived here yesterday at the invitation of China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. This is Rexrodt's first visit abroad after he took office in January. His entourage includes three members of the Federal Assembly and a group of German entrepreneurs.

During their stay, Rexrodt and his party are also scheduled to meet officials in charge of China's chemical, civil aviation, communications, machinery and electronics, and power industries.

Austrian Chancellor Urges Closer Economic Ties*OW2703034493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0333
GMT 27 Mar 93*

[Text] Vienna, March 26 (XINHUA)—Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said there are promising prospects for China and Austria to undertake further cooperation in the economic, cultural and scientific fields.

In an interview with XINHUA today, Vranitzky said that China occupies a decisive place in both international politics and world economy.

The chancellor, who will visit China from April 2, said that the main problem in bilateral trade was Austria's trade deficit with China, but the Austrian Government would strive to solve the problem by providing preferential government credit to China.

In addition, Austrian economic specialists would try to seek more channels in cooperation with their Chinese counterparts during the visit, he said.

Li Tieying Receives Italian Education Minister*OW2903082693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759
GMT 29 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Li Tieying, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, met with Sandro Fontana, Italian minister of university and scientific research, at noon here today.

They exchanged views on Sino-Italian cooperation in education, according to a Chinese official.

The Italian guest arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the State Science and Technology Commission.

Li Guixian Receives Spanish Investment Group
OW2903121393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144
GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Li Guixian, state councillor and governor of the People's Bank of China, met with and gave a dinner for a delegation of Spanish investors here this evening.

The delegation, led by Troteaga Fernandez, general manager of the Savings Bank of Asturias Spain, arrived in Shanghai on March 21 and flew here on 25. Since their arrival they have held business talks with the Chinese side on the possibilities of investment in commercial and recreational facilities and cement factories.

Portuguese Prime Minister Meets New Ambassador
OW2603230493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659
GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Lisbon, March 26 (XINHUA)—Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva expressed his hope here today that stability and development in Macao be maintained and people's confidence in the future of Macao be strengthened.

Silva made the remarks while meeting with Chinese new Ambassador to Portugal Wu Tao. He highly praised China's remarkable economic achievements in reform and opening to the outside world.

He said Portugal was willing to strengthen the friendly cooperation with China especially in the fields of economy and trade.

He said that Portugal attached great importance to its relations with China and to the important role China played in the international arena.

Eighth National People's Congress

Taiwan Director: Independence May End by Force

OW2703062193 Beijing Central People's Radio in Mandarin to Taiwan 2200 GMT 25 Mar 93

[From the "News and Current Events" program]

[Text] Wang Zhaoguo, director of the Taiwan Affairs Office under the State Council, indicated at a group discussion among deputies of the Taiwan delegation attending the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] on 25 March, that the CPC hopes the mainland and Taiwan will establish contacts in connection with the issue of ending hostilities between the two sides and gradually realizing peaceful reunification.

He also explained the term—drastic measures—mentioned in Premier Li Peng's government work report. Station correspondent Li Lian's report follows:

[Begin recording] [Li Lian] Wang Zhaoguo said: Relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait have continued to develop in the past few years. This is worth noting. Regarding changes in the political situation on the island of Taiwan, we welcome any changes that will help promote the development of relations between the two sides and that are conducive to reunification of the motherland; but we will resolutely oppose anything that is unfavorable to the great cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

He said: It is the Chinese nation's tradition to safeguard the unification of the motherland, and early realization of the peaceful reunification of the motherland is the common aspiration of all the Chinese people.

[Wang Zhaoguo] Chinese people on both sides of the strait acknowledge that there is but one China and Taiwan is an inseparable part of Chinese territory. This is a fact acknowledged by all. If we want to resolve this issue, namely peaceful reunification, we must sit down to talk. For the sake of promoting bilateral talks, the CPC has on many occasions expressed its views, proposing that the two sides should establish contacts with one another in connection with ending hostilities between the two sides and gradually achieving peaceful reunification. General Secretary Jiang Zemin also said that our two parties should negotiate, with the participation of representative personnel from various other parties. While we can talk about the issue of ending hostilities between the two sides and gradually achieving peaceful reunification, we can also talk about issues with which Taiwan is concerned.

[Li Lian] As to the negotiations, Wang Zhaoguo said that a format agreeable to both sides can be discussed during the contacts. When two sides sit down to talk, any issue can be discussed under the principle of one China, he said.

Wang Zhaoguo also explained the term—drastic measures—which Premier Li Peng mentioned in his government report. He said: The central authorities have time and again reiterated that our refusal to promise not to use force is certainly not directed at the people of Taiwan but

at foreign forces attempting to undermine China's reunification, and at the Taiwan independence movement. This is very definite. We have placed more hopes on the Taiwan people in realizing peaceful reunification.

He pointed out: We should be able to see that a small number Taiwan independence elements are indeed stirring trouble and that some foreign forces are indeed supporting the Taiwan independence forces as a way of deliberately creating obstacles to China's reunification. The Chinese people will not tolerate this.

[Wang Zhaoguo] If the action of creating an independent Taiwan and splitting the motherland appears, we certainly will take drastic measures, including the use of force [bi ran cai qu bao kuo wu li zai nei de duan ran cuo shi].

Wang Zhaoguo also hoped that the forthcoming talks between Wang Daohan and Gu Zhengfu [Ku Chen-fu] will be fruitful. [end recording]

Lu Ping Discusses Hong Kong With Deputies

Caution Given on 'Mass Campaigns'

HK2703075893 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 Mar 93 p 2

[By WEN WEI PO reporters' group: "Lu Ping Stresses Necessity of Maintaining Stability. Notes That Mass Campaigns Are Unsuitable for Hong Kong"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—Lu Ping, director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, has said that officials from his office will take part in the work which will be done by the preparatory work group for forming the preparatory committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR], an organ which will be established soon after the National People's Congress [NPC] passes the resolution. He also said that Hong Kong people should have a positive attitude in the struggle for a smooth transition. This morning, Lu Ping, and Wang Qiren, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, arrived at the location of the Hong Kong and Macao team of NPC deputies to attend a small group meeting. After attending the two-hour meeting, Lu Ping was asked by reporters about his attitude toward including the draft bill, which empowers the NPC Standing Committee to set up a preparatory work organ for the Hong Kong SAR preparatory committee, onto the NPC agenda. He said a lot of preparatory work had to be done from now until 1997, and that, therefore, there is a need for such an organ.

At the small group meeting, deputies expressed their expectations. Liu Yao-chu said she had proposed that preparatory work must proceed prudently to let people feel that the Chinese Government was rational and was not carrying out preparatory work on impulse. She said that the Chinese Government should show its care for Hong Kong and that all preparatory work must solicit opinions from Hong Kong people and should be carried out in a planned manner. She said that Lu Ping agreed with her opinions. At the meeting, a deputy raised the question of carrying out mass campaigns, and, according to Hong

Kong deputies Wu Kang-min and Wei Chi-shun, Lu Ping responded to the question by saying that Hong Kong needs stability, not chaos, problems must be handled carefully, and that mass campaigns are difficult to control once they emerge, can easily be exploited by other people, and can affect social stability. Hsueh Feng-hsuan pointed out that, among the NPC Standing Committee candidates, none are Hong Kong people, and that this was not ideal. Lu Ping said they could be added next year or at a later time.

New Airport, Liaison Meetings Needed

HK2703081893 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
27 Mar 93 p 2

[By WEN WEI PO reporters' group: "Lu Ping Reaffirms That Hong Kong Needs a New Airport and Sino-British Joint Liaison Group Needs To Continue To Operate"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—Answering reporters' questions here today, Lu Ping, director of the State Council Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said the Chinese side is still hoping that Hong Kong will finish its new airport project by 1997, and he believed that the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group, "after all, will still need to meet because many problems have yet to be resolved."

Lu Ping, together with Wang Qiren, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, and some other people, met with the National People's Congress [NPC] Hong Kong and Macao deputies group this morning to solicit opinions from the latter. Questioned by reporters when emerging from the meeting, Lu Ping said the Chinese Government's stand remains unchanged on the Hong Kong new airport project; that is, the Chinese side still expects to see the new airport built, so long as the British side observes the provisions of the relevant Sino-British Memorandum of Understanding [MOU], because Hong Kong does need a new airport.

Some NPC deputies present at the meeting later quoted Lu Ping as saying that, in view of the current development of the affair, one must take into account the British side's tendency to unilaterally start the project, and the possibility that the entire project may not be completed by 1997. Lu also noted that Beijing will consider all the suggestions raised by Hong Kong people, such as the extension of Huangtian Airport and the use of it as an auxiliary to share Hong Kong's airport transport volume.

Citing Lu Ping, Hsueh Feng-hsuan said: When negotiating with the Chinese side on the new airport project, the British side had insisted that the airport railway project, of which the return on investment is low, should be listed as one of the 10 core projects. But now, the British side says the airport railway project can be abandoned. This change not only constitutes a violation of the MOU, but also contravenes two of its key provisions (namely, the HK\$25 billion [Hong Kong dollars] reserve to be set aside and left over to the special administrative region [SAR] and the HK\$5 billion ceiling for the loan amount to be secured), which will affect the financial status of the future SAR. In addition, recent moves by the British Hong Kong authorities give people an impression that they would go ahead with the airport project on their own, and it seems that the

requirements set in the MOU cannot be met, regarding the completion of the 10 core projects and the airport itself by 1997. Hsueh quoted Lu as saying that the Chinese side will study to seek a way to deal with the possible situation in which the British side would undermine Hong Kong's economic interests, thus leaving the SAR government in an awful mess.

It is said that some deputies gave Lu Ping some suggestions during the meeting. These suggestions included an extension of the Shenzhen Huangtian Airport, and the establishment of a Huangtian Airport extension project consultative committee to solicit opinions from among professionals; the continued operation of Kai Tak Airport coupled with Huangtian Airport as an auxiliary to share Hong Kong's airport transport volume; and the possibility of developing the Chek Lap Kok site into a new super satellite city in case the new airport project is abandoned.

Both Lu Ping and Wang Qiren reaffirmed to reporters after the meeting China's stand on the new Hong Kong airport project. Lu Ping said the Chinese side will support Hong Kong's new airport project so long as the MOU provisions are observed. Now the key rests on whether the British side is willing and has the sincerity to abide by the MOU, he added. Wang Qiren also reiterated China's stand.

Li Tieying Meets Hong Kong NPC, CPPCC Members

OW2603142893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1411
GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—Li Tieying, Chinese State Councillor and minister in charge of the State Educational Committee, met with noted figures from the educational circles in Hong Kong and Macao here this evening.

During the meeting, Li discussed mainland education as well as educational exchanges between the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao with these deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. They are attending the ongoing sessions of the NPC and CPPCC.

Li, on behalf of the State Educational Committee, expressed gratitude for all the help the mainland educational circles have received from compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao.

He expressed the hope that more people in the educational circles of these two regions would come to visit the mainland and exchange educational experience with their mainland counterparts.

On educational exchanges, he said that the mainland encourages and supports the increasing school-to-school exchanges and cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao. He expressed the wish that these activities adopt more forms.

After the meeting, Li hosted a banquet for the Hong Kong and Macao guests.

Reports on Officials' Statements Said 'Tightened'*HK2803041093 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 26 Mar 93 p 8*

[Text] According to relevant sources, after NONGMIN RIBAO was criticized for improperly making public Zhu Rongji's stern rebuke to the practice of issuing IOUs to peasants, Beijing tightened control over reports about remarks made by senior officials at the discussion meetings of the "two sessions." The relevant reports must be submitted to the authorities for examination and approval before they can be published. According to other sources, because Hu Jintao, member of the CPC Political Bureau Standing Committee, is the actual power wielder in charge of the organizational work of the "two sessions," so it is now uncertain whether Tian Jiyun's idea of opening the process of elections to correspondents will come true.

In the group discussion stage of the "two sessions," many senior officials frequently attended the discussions of various local delegations in order to learn more about the local conditions and facilitate communication between central authorities and localities. Various domestic mass media did not want to see XINHUA "monopolize" the coverage of the discussions, so they often published reports written by their own correspondents. NONGMIN RIBAO published a detailed report about Zhu Rongji's speech at a meeting of the Hunan delegation, in which Zhu said that those who misuse funds earmarked for purchasing farm products would be "beheaded." After that, Zhu required that reports about speeches by central leaders first be submitted for examination.

Reportedly, Zhu Rongji did not know of the report until a NONGMIN RIBAO correspondent particularly interviewed him on this point next day and showed him the newspaper. Zhu was discontented at the report, and required the department concerned to enjoin the newspaper to make a self-criticism and to destroy the original record. Zhu Rongji also ordered all newspapers to submit their reports about speeches by central leaders at group meetings to the authorities concerned for examination before they publish such reports. This made it very inconvenient for the domestic mass media to publish news reports, because the process of examination often delayed the publishing of these reports.

So far, there have been more cases in which mass media were not allowed to make public the remarks made by some central and local senior officials. For example, when discussing the issue of agriculture with the Guizhou delegation, Tian Jiyun said that when Wang Renzhong took charge of agriculture, the situation was rather good; but at present, serious problems have arisen in agriculture, and it will be very dangerous if trouble arises in agriculture. On another occasion, when mentioning a case in which some local policemen used hot iron rods to beat an interogatee to death, Shanxi Provincial Governor Hu Fuguo said emotionally: "I will thoroughly investigate this case even if I cannot continue to be provincial governor." Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court who was also present at the meeting, said: "If justice for the people is not

upheld, a person in office should just quit." The mass media were not allowed to make public all these remarks.

The central propaganda department attached great importance to General Secretary Jiang Zemin's remarks, and issued a special instruction: Speeches made by Jiang Zemin in group meetings must not be changed by even one word; sufficient space and a conspicuous place in newspapers must be guaranteed for publishing reports about his speeches.

As central leaders extensively attended group meetings, the major domestic media found it very difficult to cover their activities. They had to dispatch a reporter to follow a specific senior official at any time in order to ensure coverage, so they found their manpower was rather strained.

Reportedly, although Tian Jiyun is secretary general of the current National People's Congress [NPC] session, concrete organizational affairs were in fact handled by Hu Jintao, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee. Because the NPC is a newly elected one and is facing complicated personnel changes, being the CPC's top official in charge of personnel and organizational affairs, Hu Jintao is shouldering heavy responsibility. His ranking is next to Qiao Shi and ahead of Tian Jiyun. Many concrete organizational tasks at the current NPC session were directly carried out by Hu. Before the meeting, Tian Jiyun came up with some ideas about the organization, propaganda, and opening degree of the NPC session. In particular, for the first time, he said reporters from outside the mainland would be allowed to view the process of the NPC elections on the second floor. However, the relevant organ continued to dodge such arrangement, so it remains uncertain whether Tian Jiyun's "creative idea" would come true.

'Official': Deng Consulted on New Leadership*HK2703034593 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Mar 93 p 8*

[Report by Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] Patriarch Mr Deng Xiaoping and other party elders have been consulted over the new structure of the executive State Council, the military, the national legislature and the united front body, a senior official said.

Sources said Politburo Standing Committee member, Mr Hu Jintao, made the remarks when giving an account of the new line-up to the presidium of the ongoing National People's Congress (NPC).

Mr Hu, who is in charge of organisation matters, said that the party had attached great importance to the formation of the next government at the current NPC and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

The choice of the new leadership was a result of detailed examination based on a broad design plus consultation with Mr Deng Xiaoping and other old comrades, he said. A list of government leaders was later formulated by the Communist Party Politburo.

The views of democratic parties and major public bodies as well as non-affiliated party leaders had been gauged, Mr Hu said. "We can say that the list is a product of democratic consultation and collective wisdom," he maintained. In his account, Mr Hu said the Premier, Mr Li Peng, was nominated again for another term because of the "requirements of the job".

It is understood that the ruling party wants to install a "cross-leadership" system under which top party leaders are to head the government, legislature and CPPCC organs.

Mr Hu pointed out that President Mr Yang Shangkun had not been nominated again because of his age and "in accordance with his own wish". He said that party chief Mr Jiang Zemin had been nominated to succeed Mr Yang.

Mr Hu confirmed that the naming of Mr Rong Yiren, China's "red capitalist", as vice-state president was aimed at further promoting the "multi-party cooperation" system under the communist leadership.

Mr Wan Li, had not wanted to be renominated.

Politburo Standing Committee member, Mr Qiao Shi, has been named to replace Mr Wan as NPC chairman.

"To facilitate their work," the top leaders of the party's Central Military Commission, headed by Mr Jiang, had been nominated to constitute the government's Central Military Commission, Mr Hu said. Mr Hu said that Mr Yang, Mr Wan, Mr Yao Yilin, Mr Xi Zhongxun, Mr Peng Zhong, Mr Ye Fei, Mr Liao Hansheng, Mr Wang Fang and Mr Liu Fuzhi would relinquish all official posts during the current NPC and CPPCC sessions.

'Backgrounder' Summarizes Presidency's History

OW2703035493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0339 GMT 27 Mar 93

["Backgrounder" feature]

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—The presidency of the state was established according to the first Constitution of the People's Republic of China (PRC) drawn up in 1954. It was abolished in 1975, and reinstated in 1982.

The successive presidents of the PRC are: Mao Zedong (1954-1959), Liu Shaoqi (1959-1969), Li Xiannian (1983-1988) and Yang Shangkun (1988-present).

The president of the PRC is elected by the National People's Congress (NPC).

According to the Constitution now in force, the president, in pursuance of decisions of the NPC and its Standing Committee, promulgates statutes; appoints the premier, vice-premiers, state councillors, ministers in charge of ministries or commissions, and the auditor-general and the secretary-general of the State Council; confers state medals and titles of honor; issues orders of special pardons; proclaims martial law; proclaims a state of war; and issues mobilization orders. The president receives foreign diplomatic representatives on behalf of the PRC and, in pursuance of decisions of the NPC Standing Committee,

appoints and recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad, ratifies and abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states.

Differences in the functions and powers of the president as stipulated in the Constitution of 1954 and that of 1982, which reinstates the presidency, are as follows:

—According to the Constitution of 1982 now in force, PRC citizens having the right to vote and the right to stand for election should reach the age of 45 to be eligible for election as PRC president, instead of the age of 35 as stipulated in the Constitution of 1954.

—The Constitution of 1954 stipulated that the term of office of the president of the PRC was four years and did not stipulate a limit on the number of consecutive terms; the Constitution now in force stipulates a term of five years, with a maximum of two consecutive terms.

—According to the Constitution of 1954, the president of the PRC commands the armed forces of the country, while the Constitution now in force stipulates that the Central Military Commission of the PRC directs the armed forces of the country.

—According to the Constitution of 1954, the president of the PRC, whenever necessary, convenes a supreme state conference. There is not such a stipulation in the Constitution now in force.

Announcement of President, Vice President Election

OW2703143593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Public Announcement No. 2 of the National People's Congress of the PRC issued in Beijing on 27 March]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—It is hereby announced that the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] on 27 March 1993 has selected:

Jiang Zemin as the president of the People's Republic of China;

Rong Yiren as the vice president of the PRC.

[Signed] Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth NPC of the PRC

[Dated] 27 March 1993, Beijing

XINHUA Profiles New President Jiang Zemin

OW2703110893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1057 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, was elected here today president of the People's Republic of China (PRC), taking over the presidency from Yang Shangkun.

Jiang was elected president at the current First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC).

Jiang, who was elected chairman of the Central Military Commission of PRC at the Third Session of the Seventh

NPC three years ago, was also reelected chairman of the commission at the current First Session of the Eighth NPC.

He was first elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in June 1989.

Over the past three years and more, Jiang has made universally-acknowledged contributions to the stability and development of the country.

Under the central leadership with Jiang at the core, the Chinese people marched continuously along the socialist road with Chinese characteristics, a path mapped out by Deng Xiaoping.

Born August, 1926, Jiang is a native of Yangzhou city, Jiangsu Province. When young, Jiang engaged in underground work and devoted himself to democratic and progressive cause led by the CPC.

Jiang joined the Communist Party in April 1946 at Jiaotong University in Shanghai as an electrical engineering major. When Shanghai was liberated, he was sent to take over a big foodstuffs factory when Chen Yi served as city mayor, the first Shanghai mayor after New China was founded.

In 1955, Jiang went to the Soviet Union and worked in the Stalin automobile plant in Moscow for one year as a trainee. After his return to China, he worked in Changchun, Wuhan and Beijing as factory director, research institute director, section chief and bureau director.

Starting 1980, he served as vice-minister and concurrently secretary-general of both the State Commission on the Administration of Imports and Exports and the State Commission on the Administration of Foreign Investment. During the period, he contributed a great deal to the establishment of China's first special economic zone—Shenzhen.

Starting 1982, he worked in Ministry of Electronics Industry as first vice-minister, deputy secretary of its leading party group, minister and secretary of its leading party group.

Starting 1985, he served as mayor of Shanghai, deputy secretary and then secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee.

In September 1982 Jiang was elected member of the CPC Central Committee at the party's 12th National Congress, and in November 1987 he was elected member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee at the First Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

In June 1989, Jiang was elected member of the Politburo Standing Committee and general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. In November 1989, at the Fifth Plenum of the party's 13th Central Committee, he was elected chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission. Jiang was re-elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission at the First Plenum of the CPC 14th Central Committee in October last year.

As mayor of Shanghai, every week Jiang tried to find time to visit industrial and commercial enterprises, institutions, schools, construction sites or rural areas.

Jiang, who worked in local and central governments for a long time, advocates the practical work style and never makes a concession on matters of principle.

On public occasions, Jiang, with neat back-combed black hair, usually wears a pair of wide-rim spectacles. When he worked in Shanghai, Jiang often went to the streets wearing a peaked cap. Frequently he got on crowded buses or went to vegetable markets to inquire about prices. Sometimes he even talked with citizens on the street about Shanghai's economic development and people's lives.

Jiang stressed national self-esteem, confidence and integrity, and the coagulation of the Chinese nation.

He pays great attention to foreign affairs. As the CPC general secretary, Jiang always meets important foreign guests and international public figures who visit China, no matter how busy he is.

As chairman of the Central Military Commission, Jiang always visits Army officers and soldiers when he makes inspection tours of other places where the Army is stationed. He calls on the Army to be politically qualified, have a mastery of combat skill, develop fine style of work, be highly disciplined and have strong safeguarding capacity.

Jiang Zemin is modest and courteous. He talks with charm and wit. He knows English, Russian and Romanian and often talks in fluent English with foreign guests. Besides, he is quite capable of appreciating music and paintings. He can even play the flute and some other music instruments.

In spare time, he likes to listen to music, particularly classic music. He is not, however, against young people taking to pop music.

Jiang is accomplished in classic literature. He often casually quotes poems of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and the Song Dynasty (960-1279). He has many friends from all walks of life.

Wang Yeping, his wife, used to be the head of an Electrical Engineering Research Institute in Shanghai. The couple have two sons. Jiang is strict with his children.

New Vice President Rong Yiren Profiled

OW2703111893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—From the life of Rong Yiren, who is 77, one can hear the footsteps of modern Chinese history.

He was a promising national capitalist in the 1940s, a "red" capitalist in the 1950s, chosen as one of the 50 most charismatic business personalities in the world in the 1980s, and today, elected vice-president of the People's Republic of China.

Observers view his election today as being of a far-reaching significance at a time when China has launched the program of developing a socialist market economy.

Rong Yiren, a native of Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, is from a prestigious family in the country's industrial and commercial circles. Through the hard work of his father Rong Desheng and uncle Rong Zongjing, both pioneers of the country's modern industry and commerce, the Rongs had built up a leading family of national capitalism by the middle of the century, with two dozens of textile, machinery, printing and dyeing works and flour mills spread across the country. Thus, the Rong family was referred to as "cotton yarn tycoon" and "flour king" in and outside China.

Owing to a good family background, Rong Yiren had a systematic education. After graduating from the history department of the St. Johns University, Shanghai, he went on to pursue further studies in the United States. He came back to take charge of the family business when he was a little over 30.

The indecent seizure of national industry and commerce by the family of Chiang Kai-shek in the Kuomintang outraged the Rongs. As a result, they chose to stay in the mainland of China in 1949. Meanwhile, their friendship with the Communist Party won world-known reputation for the newly-founded republic.

In 1957, Vice-Premier Chen Yi, former mayor of Shanghai, went to Shanghai to personally cheer for the election of Rong Yiren, then known as a "red capitalist," for the city's vice mayorship. Two years later, Rong left the post for Beijing to take up appointment as vice minister of textiles industry. After that, he was elected Standing Committee member of the National People's Congress (NPC), vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

In 1979, shortly after China started reform and opening, Deng Xiaoping personally put Rong in charge of establishing corporations as "a window" for the country's opening-up. Thus, there came the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), a large transnational corporation with its assets totaling over 51 billion yuan and affiliated enterprises numbering more than 200, which bought out the Kwaah Bank of Hong Kong and invested in Australia to set up the Portland aluminium smelter.

The fame of "Boss Rong," as Rong Yiren is commonly referred to, rose along with the reputation of CITIC across the world. In 1989, a plan of the Asia Satellite Telecommunications Company Ltd to buy satellites from the American Hughes Corporation got stranded, due to Western countries' sanctions over China. The problem was resolved thanks to Rong's mediation. A year later, the Asiasat-I was successfully launched at Xichang, a satellite launching center in southwest China.

While Rong is quite strict with those working for him, he listens to their opinions before making major decisions. Once a decision is made, however, it must be implemented to the letter.

Rong's principles for establishing corporate credibility are quite simple: "Reply to those who write or ask you; you speak the truth, repay those who do you favors, do what you can and say no when you can't, and you will always be understood."

Rong likes people of strong personalities, whom he believes are genuinely talented and promising with good guidance.

High efficiency is another characteristic of Rong. After reaching his office every day, the first thing he does is to turn on the terminal of an information display system to learn about business situation at home and abroad.

Always meticulously-dressed, the 77-year-old Rong also keeps his office clean and tidy, and is often the last to leave the CITIC building, taking some work home as a rule.

For Rong, work is apparently the biggest pleasure. He has entirely forsaken the hobbies of growing flowers and taking photos which he developed in the leisure years of the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976). Watching television, particularly that of football matches, is Rong's sole pastime at present and he can name a long list of his favorite Chinese players with their respective game numbers.

Rong's wife, Yang Jianqing, once a National Committee member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, is a virtuous woman, who backs her husband's work. In 1986, the couple celebrated their golden wedding. They have five children, several of whom are well-known personalities in their own right in industrial, commercial, scientific and technological circles. Also in 1986, Rong's relatives, totaling more than 200, had a get-together and were received by Deng Xiaoping in Beijing.

NPC Session Begins Election of State Leaders

OW2703074193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) have begun electing Chinese state leaders this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People here.

Taking part in the election are 2,921 deputies.

The election, underway now, will produce the chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary-general and members of the NPC Standing Committee; the president and vice-president of the country; and chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

It is the first round of election held by the First Session of the Eighth NPC.

Before the election, the NPC deputies approved a list of 32 election scrutineers and general scrutineers. Deputies Zhu Zhongmin from Jilin Province and Song Shuai from Hebei Province have been appointed general scrutineers.

Each deputy received four ballots in red, apricot yellow, pink and light yellow colors, used to vote respectively for the chairman, vice-chairmen and secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee; members of the NPC Standing Committee; the president and vice-president of PRC; and the chairman of PRC Central Military Commission.

The ballots are printed in Chinese and seven languages of minority nationalities: Mogolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kasak, Korean, Yi and Zhuang. All the minority deputies each have another list of candidates' names translated into minority languages, with which they can check the names against the original list.

There are 22 ballot boxes in the meeting hall. Cabins screened with curtains are located in the rear area of the hall, where the deputies can write their ballots in secret. Ballots will be calculated by a computer system.

Before the election, the deputies examined an NPC draft decision authorizing its standing committee to set up a preliminary work organ for the preparatory committee for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The decision is based on a motion raised by the Guangdong delegation of deputies and has been approved by the session presidium.

As of now, the election is in progress.

Election Results Announced

OW2703102393 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Mar 93

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Listeners, here is the outcome of elections of the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC].

Qiao Shi is elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth NPC.

Elected vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Eighth NPC are: Tian Jiyun, Wang Hanbin, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, Qin Jiwei, Li Ximing, Wang Bingqian, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Wang Guangying, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiaxi, Buhe, Tomur Dawamat, Gan Ku, Li Peiyao, and Wu Jieping.

Cao Zhi is elected secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Eighth NPC.

The session also elected a 134-member Standing Committee of the Eighth NPC.

Jiang Zemin is elected president of the People's Republic of China; Rong Yiren is elected vice president.

Jiang Zemin is elected chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission.

Namelist of NPC Leadership

OW2703153093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—Bulletin of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the PRC

No. 1

Chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general, and members of the Standing Committee of the Eighth NPC elected at the First Session of the Eighth NPC on 27 March 1993:

Chairman: Qiao Shi

Vice chairmen: Tian Jiyun, Wang Hanbin, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua (female), Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong (female), Qin Jiwei, Li Ximing, Wang Bingqian, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai (Tibetan), Wang Guangying, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiaxi, Buhe (Mongolian), Tomur Dawamat (Uygur), Gan Ku (Zhuang), Li Peiyao, and Wu Jieping.

Secretary general: Cao Zhi

Members: (listed in the order of the number of the strokes in the surnames)

Yu Hongen, Wan Shaofen (female), Wang Yongning, Wang Fosong, Wang Songda, Wang Qidong, Wang Shuwen, Wang Xiaoguang, Wang Shuxian (female), Wang Yuefeng (Li), Wang Chaowen (Miao), Li Yining, Ye Zhengda, Ye Shuhua (female), Shi Laihe, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain (Tibetan), Bai Shangwu, Feng Zhijun (Hui), Feng Kexu, Qu Geping, Zhu Liang, Zhu Qizhen, Wu Jinghua (Yi), Ren Xianchun (Yao), Liu Guoguang, Xu Qin, Xu Jialu, Sun Tingfang, Sun Honglie, Yang Zhongshu, Yin Fatang, Mahinur Kasim (female, Uygur), Yan Yixun [0917 5030 1053], Li Ligong, Li Yontai (Korean), Li Lun, Li Xuge, Li Keqiang, Li Xuezhi, Li Guiying (female, Yi), Li Xue, Li Senmao, Li Denghai [2621 4098 3189], Li Hao, Yang Jike, Yang Chugui (female, Dong), Yang Ming (Bai), Yang Yanyin (female), Yang Taifang, Yang Zhenya, Yang Zhenhuai, Yang Lieyu, Yang Jingheng, Yang Haibo, Lai Jinlie, Wu Dakun, Wu Changshu [0702 7022 3219] (Korean), Wu Shuqing, Qiu Qing (female), He Houhua, He Huanfen (female), He Kang, Tong Zhiguang, Gu Jianfen (female), Wang Yu, Shen Xinsun [3088 6580 5549], Chi Haibin, Zhang Wenhua, Zhang Zhongxian, Zhang Shou, Zhang Kehui, Zhang Xusan, Zhang Guoxiang, Zhang Mingyuan, Zhang Ting, Zhang Yanning, Zhang Xuwu, Chen Guangjian, Chen Peimin, Chen Shunli, Lin Lanying (female), Lin Liyun (female), Lin Zongtang, Luo Shangcai (Buyi), Zhou Zhanan, Zhou Nan, Zhou Jue, Meng Liankun, Xiang Chunyi, Zhao Dongwan, Hao Yichun (female), Hu Min, Liu Suinian, Pang Xianzhi, Yao Jun, Qin Zhongda, Nie Dajiang, Mo Wenxiang, Xia Jiajun (Tujia), Gu Linfang, Gu Songfen [7357 6139 5358], Qian Yi [6929 2496] (female), Xu Caidong, Xu Qichao, Xu Jing [1776 7234] (female), Aisin Giorro Pujie (Man), Tao Dayong, Tao Aiyang (Zhuang), Huang Changxi, Huang Yuzhang, Huang Yicheng, Qi Yuanjing, Cui Naifu, Kang Zhenhuang, Zhang Shiming, Zhang Ruiying (female), Peng Shilu, Peng Qingyuan, Dong Jianhua, Dong Naifang (female), Dong Fureng, Jiang Shunxue, Fu Tieshan, Zeng Xianlin, Xie Tieli, Xie Songkai, Chu Zhuang, Cai Zimin, Cai Cheng, Xiong Qingquan, Teng Teng [3326 4696], Pan Ji, Xue Ju and Dai Jie.

The above namelist is hereby announced.

[Signed] Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth NPC of the PRC

[Dated] 27 March 1993 in Beijing

Standing Committee Chairman Qiao Shi Profiled
*OW2703104433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1029
GMT 27 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, a member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Communist Party of China (CPC), was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress here today.

Qiao became a member of the CPC Politburo Standing Committee in 1987.

Qiao has been in charge of party affairs and matters relating to political science and law.

He is regarded as competent and far-sighted.

After he became head of CPC's Central Organization Department in 1984, Qiao pushed for reform of the party's personnel management system, advocating and executing a policy of cultivating young cadres who have revolutionary ideas and are well-educated and professionally competent.

In 1985, Qiao became a member of the CPC Politburo and served concurrently as a member of the party's Central Committee Secretariat and secretary of its Political Science and Law Committee.

In 1986 Qiao was appointed head of a leading group dealing with ethics of party's central organizations. He was resolute in handling serious ethical cases within the party, pointing out that no offender, whoever he or she might be, should be left unpunished, and that "bureaucratism" and "unhealthy tendencies" should not be used as excuses for sparing corrupt party members.

During the same year he was appointed vice-premier of the State Council.

Qiao was born 1924 in Shanghai, joined CPC at the age of 16 in the city and became one of the organizers of student movement there.

After the founding of New China, he first did party work, then technical work and then party work again.

In the post-liberation years he was in charge of youth work in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, and youth work in east China.

After 1954 Qiao shifted to the field of industry, working successively as technical division chief of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and president of the Designing Institute of the Jiuquan Iron and Steel Company.

In 1962, he studied at the party school of CPC Central Committee.

In 1963 he was transferred to the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee, where he served as researcher, deputy bureau chief, bureau chief, and deputy head of the department. In 1982, he became head of the department.

Qiao was elected member of CPC Central Committee at the party's 12th National Congress and soon became an alternate member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

In 1983 he was appointed director of the general office of the party Central Committee and, later, head of its organization department.

Since 1987 he has served as a member of the CPC Politburo, a member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Politburo, a member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the party's Central Commission for Disciplinary Inspection, chairman of the Central Committee for Comprehensive Improvement of Social Security and concurrently president of the party school of the party Central Committee.

Qiao said social stability is an important condition for China to realize its socialist modernization.

Qiao pays great attention to investigations and research, and is willing to listen to various views, differing views in particular.

Qiao usually gets up before six o'clock and spends about one hour jogging or taking a walk.

A non-smoker and a light drinker, he works for more than ten hours a day.

Qiao likes reading and is fond of calligraphy and Beijing opera.

Qiao does not allow his family members and his aides to seek personal interests under his name.

Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Profiled

Tian Jiyun

*OW2703104993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1032
GMT 27 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Tian Jiyun, a firm and pragmatic executive of China's policy on reform and opening to the outside world, was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at its First Session here today.

It is the first time that Tian was elected a leader of the NPC Standing Committee, the highest organ of state power in China, after he served as vice-premier for a decade.

Tian was born in 1929 in Feicheng County, Shandong Province, where he became an apprentice of a local factory, joined the revolutionary work and took part in the war of resistance against Japan at the age of 11. He joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) at the age of 16. He studied in a middle school in a communist-led anti-Japanese area and attended a vocational school offering courses on accounting.

In the early years after the founding of New China, while serving as a teacher and administrative cadre in the Guiyang People's Revolutionary University and the Guizhou provincial training class for financial cadres, he studied many books on economics, including *The Capital*

[*Das Kapital*] by Karl Marx. Later, he worked as a section head, then chief of a division and deputy director of the finance department of Guizhou Province. After 1969, Tian worked in Sichuan Province as deputy director and then director of the provincial finance bureau.

After 1981, he became deputy secretary-general of the State Council, and later was promoted vice-premier and concurrently secretary-general of the State Council.

Tian was elected member of the CPC 12th Central Committee. He was elected member of the Politburo and a member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee in 1985. He was elected member of the Politburo at the first plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee in 1987. Last October, Tian was elected for the third time member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee.

Before he was appointed vice premier in 1983, Tian Jiyun, who had worked for decades in southwest China, was not familiar to most Chinese. Since then, however, his name has been often linked with major economic decisions and important economic activities thanks to his prominent role in the country's economic restructuring.

Tian played an important role in the "tax payment in lieu of profit turnover" reform concerning state financial management of state enterprises. The reform measure has contributed to enterprise management and state treasury.

Tian also participated in steering price and wage reforms, a vital and complicated link of China's economic restructuring program.

During the decade when he served as vice-premier, Tian also made contributions to the development of China's rural economy, especially the development of rural enterprises.

Tian, like other Chinese leaders, understands the difficulty of price reform. "Price reform touches the most sensitive nerve. There will be inevitable complaints at the beginning (of reform)," he said. "We should be unswerving strategically, but prudent tactically."

Serving as director of the state flood control headquarters and chairman of the China Committee of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, Tian always went to the disaster-hit areas to guide rescue and relief work whenever and wherever natural disasters occurred.

He insisted that government officials and NPC deputies should always work for the people.

Tian paid great attention to economic development in backward rural areas. In May 1985, the State Council set up a working group for economic development in poor areas and decided to add one billion yuan of discount loans annually in for poor areas inhabited by 80 million people for five year running. When he inspected poor areas, on the other hand, Tian always emphasized that local governments and people should seek ways for economic development complying with their real conditions and continuously strengthen "their own functions of blood regeneration."

Wang Hanbin

OW2703135893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Wang Hanbin was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) here today at the congress' first session.

Wang was born 1925, a native of Huian, Fujian Province; took part in revolutionary work, 1941; received higher education;

During 1941-1942, joined the Chinese Communist Party of China (CPC) while studying at a middle school in Rangoon; became a member of Rangoon Regional CPC Committee;

During 1942-1946, studied at Southwest China United University and obtained B.A.;

During 1946-1947, served as editor of "PINGMING DAILY," took charge of underground party work in Qinghua University and Peiping Teachers University;

During 1948-1949, became member of students' committee and secretary of college committee of underground party organization in Peiping.

From 1949 to 1958, served as head of college affairs department of Beijing Municipal Committee of Chinese Communist Youth League; secretary-general and deputy director of Policy Research Office of CPC Beijing Municipal Committee;

From 1958 to 1966, was deputy secretary-general of Beijing Municipal Party Committee;

During "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76), was persecuted and made to do manual labor;

During 1975-1977, served as deputy director of revolutionary committee of Beijing Metallurgical Machinery Plant;

During 1977-79, was in charge of policy research office of Chinese Academy of Sciences;

After 1979, served as deputy secretary-general of NPC's Committee for Revision of Constitution; deputy secretary-general and secretary-general of NPC Standing Committee; vice-chairman of Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; vice-chairman of Standing Committee of Seventh NPC, and vice-chairman of Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Member of 12th, 13th and 14th CPC Central Committees; alternate member of Politburo of CPC 14th Central Committee.

Ni Zhifu

OW2703133193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Ni Zhifu was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at the congress' first session here today.

Ni as a vice-chairman of the previous NPC Standing Committee.

Ni, born 1933; a native of Shanghai; joined Communist Party of China (CPC) October 1958; received higher education; is a senior engineer.

Worked as an apprentice at Detai Mould Plant in Shanghai, attended workers' training classes there, 1950-1953;

Was a fitter at state-owned 618 Plant, 1953-1961;

Studied college courses in technical school, 1961-1963;

During 1964-1977, was deputy chief engineer, chief engineer, secretary of CPC committee of 618 Plant; director of Beijing Federation of Trade Unions, alternative member of Politburo of CPC Central Committee, and second secretary of Beijing Municipal CPC Committee;

During 1977-1987, was second secretary of CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee, member of Politburo of CPC Central Committee, second secretary of CPC Beijing Municipal Committee, president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, vice-minister of Commission on Machine-Building under State Council, and secretary of CPC Tianjin Municipal Committee.

Since 1988, has served as president and head of party group of All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Was deputy to 5th, 6th and 7th NPC; member of 9th through 14th CPC Central Committees; alternative member of Politburo of 10th CPC Central Committee; member of Politburo of 11th and 12th CPC Central Committees.

Chen Muhua

OW2703112893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Chen Muhua was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) here today.

Born 1921, a native of Qingtian, Zhejiang Province, joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1938.

1938-45, entered Yanan-based Chinese people's anti-Japanese military and political college; served as staff officer of the Fifth Regiment of Yanan Garrison Corps, staff officer of education section of the corps headquarters, and researcher of the military affairs research office of the corps.

1945-50, served as staff officer of Rehe Military Area command; commissioner of the muling coal mine trade

union, director of kindergarten of Northeast Railway Administration, vice-president of the Zhongchang Railway Central Hospital.

1950-71, served as head of the propaganda section of political department of Northeast Railway Administration, vice-director of propaganda section of Political Department of Ministry of Railways; chief of transport section of State Planning Commission, vice-director of complete set equipment bureau of Foreign Economic Liaison Administration; deputy bureau director of Foreign Economic Liaison Committee; 1971-1988, vice-minister and minister of foreign economic liaison; vice-premier and concurrently minister of foreign economic relations and trade, state councillor, governor of People's Bank of China, and honorary chairman of the board of directors of Bank of China; served as chairman of the All-China Women's Federation.

Elected deputy to the Fifth and Seventh NPC, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of Seventh NPC, and chairman of financial and economic committee of NPC; elected member of the CPC 10th-14th Central Committee and alternative member of the Political Bureau of CPC 11th and 12th Central Committees.

Fei Xiaotong

OW2703134393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Fei Xiaotong was elected a vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at the first session of the NPC here today.

Born November 1910; a native of Wujiang, Jiangsu; member of China Democratic League (CDL); obtained Ph.D degree from London University, Britain; professor [as received].

Studied in Yenching University, 1930-1933; studied in graduate school of Qinghua University, 1933-1935; studied at London University, Britain, 1935-1938; served as professor of Yunnan University, Southwest Associated University and Qinghua University, 1938-1949; professor and deputy dean of studies of Qinghua University, professor and vice-president of Central Institute for Nationalities, vice-chairman of Nationality Affairs Committee of the Central People's Government, deputy director of Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs under State Council, member of Standing Committee of Central Committee of CDL and vice-chairman of CDL Beijing Municipal Committee, 1949-1958; after 1958, served as professor of Central Institute for Nationalities and member of National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

After 1978, served as deputy director of Institute of Nationality Studies and director of Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; president of China Sociology Society; advisor to State Nationalities Affairs Commission; member of State Council Academic Degrees Committee; vice-chairman and chairman of CDL Central

Committee, vice-chairman of CPPCC National Committee, vice-chairman of NPC Standing Committee, vice-chairman of Committee for Drafting Basic Law on Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; and professor of Central Institute for Nationalities and Beijing University.

Sun Qimeng

OW2703135193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Sun Qimeng was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) here today at the congress' first session.

Sun was a vice-chairman of the previous NPC Standing Committee.

Sun was born 1911, a native of Xiunin, Anhui Province;

He is a member of Chinese Democratic Construction Association (CDCA), one of eight democratic parties in China; he is also a member of the Chinese Communist Party.

Studied politics 1927-1930 at University of Soochow. Taught at Soochow Normal School for Women and Soochow Middle School;

Later became president of Guizhou Provincial Normal School and secretary of educational department of Guizhou Province; editor of SHENBAO, a weekly magazine in Shanghai; deputy editor-in-chief of XINYUE daily in Guangzhou; director of Sichuan office of All-China Workers Educational Society (ACWES); director of ACWES Yunnan office;

Was involved in founding Chinese Democratic Construction Association in 1945 and became ACWES deputy director-general after 1946;

After 1949, served as deputy secretary-general of preparatory committee for new Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, deputy secretary-general of Government Administration Council and director of its personnel bureau, vice-minister of personnel;

From 1953, served as deputy office director under Central Economic and Financial Commission and State Council, deputy secretary-general of NPC Standing Committee, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), secretary-general, vice-chairman and chairman of CDCA; vice-chairman of Council of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; deputy director-general and secretary-general of ACWES.

Was deputy to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th NPC, member of 2nd through 6th Standing Committees of CPPCC National Committee.

Lei Jieqiong

OW2703112993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong was elected a vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the

Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at the First Session of the NPC here today.

Born 1905, she is a native of Taishan, Guangdong Province; member of Central Committee of China Association for Promoting Democracy; graduated from Southern California University, United States; professor [as received].

Studied at University of California, Stanford University and Southern California University of United States, and obtained master degree at Southern California University, 1925-31; became lecturer and associate professor of Yenching University after she returned to China, 1931; after 1938, served as colonel in charge of consoling the wounds [as received], Jiangxi Province, director of Jiangxi provincial class for training women cadres and professor of Chung-Cheng University; after 1941, became professor of University of Soochow, Shanghai; after 1946, served as professor at sociology department of Yenching University, Beijing.

In 1949, attended plenary session of First CPPCC, later became deputy secretary-general of new Chinese Political Science Society, and member of Culture and Education Committee under the Government Administration Council; after 1953, served as deputy dean of studies of Beijing College of Political Science and Law and deputy director of Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs under State Council. After 1973, became professor at International Politics Department and professor of sociology of Beijing University; from 1977 till now, served as vice-chairman of Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPPCC; deputy mayor of Beijing; vice-chairman of Central Committee of China Association for Promoting Democracy and chairman of Beijing Municipal Committee of China Association for Promoting Democracy; member of first panel of judges of Academic Degrees Committee of State Council; chairman of Central Committee of China Association for Promoting Democracy; vice-president of All-China Women's Federation; vice-chairman of China Sociology Society; and chairman of China Society for Study of Marriage and Family; and professor of Beijing University.

Deputy to First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh NPC, member of Standing Committee of Sixth NPC and vice-chairman of Law Committee of Sixth NPC, and vice-chairman of Seventh NPC Standing Committee. Deputy to First CPPCC, member of Standing Committee of CPPCC Fifth and Sixth National Committees and vice-chairman of CPPCC Sixth National Committee.

Qin Jiwei

OW2703105593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—General Qin Jiwei, who took part in a peasant uprising and joined the Red Army teen-aged, was elected a vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at the First Session of the NPC here today.

Qin, 78, is among the few high-ranking government and party leaders who took part in the Long March taken by the Red Army in the mid-1930s.

Qin is known for his strict work style and love of soldiers.

Born into a poor peasant's family in Hongan County, Hubei Province, 1914. Hongan is the hometown of many Chinese generals.

In 1937-1945 war against Japanese aggression and 1946-1949 liberation war, Qin fought many campaigns including Huai-hai campaign under the leadership of Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping. Served in the Army as platoon leader, company commander, regimental commander, assistant brigade commander, commander of sub-military area command, commander of taihang military area command and column commander.

Qin fought in war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and served as commander of No. 15 Corps of Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea, 1950-1953.

Qin was conferred lieutenant general, 1955; became commander of Kunming Military Area command, 1957, two years after he graduated from department of science of campaigns of Nanjing Military Academy.

During the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), he was persecuted for close relations with Deng Xiaoping and Marshal He Long. After his rehabilitation, Qin was appointed commander of Chengdu Military Area command.

He served as second and first political commissar and commander of Beijing Military Area command, 1975-87; elected minister of national defense, 1988; and awarded rank of general, 1988.

Qin likes playing Chinese chess. He is honorary president of Chinese Chess Association. He is also honorary president of Shooting Association of China.

He has two sons and one daughter. His sons are in service in the army, and his daughter used to serve in the army. Qin's wife is a journalist.

Qin, who joined the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) at the age of 16, was deputy to second through seventh NPC and member of Politburo of the 13th CPC Central Committee. He is deputy to eighth NPC.

Li Ximing

OW2703164293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1125 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Excerpt] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—[Passage omitted] Li Ximing was born in February 1926. His hometown was Shult County, Hebei. He joined the Communist Party of China in March 1948 and studied at the Department of Civil Engineering of Qinghua University. He was the former secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee.

From 1946 to 1949, he took preparatory courses at the Department of Architecture and Department of Civil Engineering of Qinghua University. Sent by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, he was given the responsibility of establishing a Communist Youth League organization at Shijingshan Power Plant, and he concurrently

served as a propaganda member under Shijingshan Power Plant's General Party Branch from 1949 to 1952. He was deputy secretary and then acting secretary of Shijingshan Power Plant General Party Branch from 1952 to 1957. From 1957 to 1966, he was secretary of the Shijingshan Power Plant Party Committee. He was persecuted during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Between 1970 and 1975 he first worked as an assistant at the production section of Shijingshan Power Plant, and then he was later appointed deputy director of the revolutionary committee, deputy secretary of the party committee, secretary of the party committee, and director of the revolutionary committee at the plant. From 1975 to 1981, he was vice minister of water resources and electricity and a member of the ministry's party organization; then he was vice minister of power industry and a member of the ministry's party organization. He worked at the Office for the Readjustment of the National Economy under the State Council in 1981 and 1982. He was minister and secretary of the party branch at the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection from 1982 to 1984. He was secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee from 1984 to November 1992.

He was a member of the 12th and 13th CPC Central Committees and a member of the Political Bureau of the 13th CPC Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Wang Bingqian

OW2703111293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1055 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Wang Bingqian was elected vice-chairman of Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at its First Session here today.

Born June 1925, a native of Lixian, Hebei Province, joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1940, received middle school education.

Served as secretary of CPC Baiyang County committee under Ninth Division in central Hebei, auditing clerk of financial and economic office of central Hebei Prefecture, clerk and deputy section chief of auditing office of financial department under north China people's government, 1939-49; served as section chief, division chief and department director of Ministry of Finance, and vice-minister of finance, 1949-80; minister of finance, 1980-83; state councillor and concurrently minister of finance, 1983-92. State councillor from October 1992.

Elected deputy to the Fifth NPC, member of CPC 12th and 13th Central Committees.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai

OW2703110093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, chairman of the Tibetan regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

(CPPCC), was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at its First Session here today.

Pagbalha, 52, of Tibet nationality, has high prestige in China's religious circles.

He is the youngest of all the vice-chairmen of the Eighth NPC Standing Committee.

A native of Litang, Sichuan Province, Pagbalha was recognized as the 11th Pagbalha Hutugtu (incarnation of living Buddha) of Qangdin lamasery in Tibet at the age of two.

In 1950, Pagbalha, nine years old, became vice-chairman of the Qamdo Prefectural People's Liberation Committee.

After 1956, he became a member of the Standing Committee of the preparatory committee for the Tibetan Autonomous Region and concurrently vice-chairman of the region's religious affairs committee.

He later served as vice-chairman of the region's preparatory committee and chairman of the region's nationalities committee.

During the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), Pagbalha was forced to receive reform through labor.

After his rehabilitation, Pagbalha, who was a vice-chairman of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh National Committees of the CPPCC, became also vice-chairman of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Tibetan Autonomous Regional Committees of the CPPCC, vice-chairman of the regional government, vice-president of the Chinese Buddhist Association and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibetan Autonomous Regional People's Congress.

Pagbalha is amiable and easy of access.

He prefers to eat beef and mutton and drink buttered tea, like other Tibetans.

Wang Guangying

OW2703105993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1044
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Wang Guangying, who is known in China as "red capitalist", was elected a vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at the first session of the NPC here today.

Wang was born in an industrialist's family in Beijing in 1919. His father Wang Huaqing is a well-known public figure at that time. Wang Guangying is the sixth of the 11 children in his family.

Wang graduated from chemistry department of Fujen Catholic University in 1942 and founded the Modern Chemical Factory jointly with others in Tianjin the next year. His factory was famous for its policy of high product quality and small profits but quick turnover.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Wang launched the Lisheng Knitwear Factory in

Tianjin, and in 1956 became manager of the Tianjin Knit Goods Manufacturing Company, and later served as secretary-general and chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce, executive member and standing committee member of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and deputy to the NPC.

As an industrialist, Wang always stresses efficiency.

In July 1980, Wang was elected vice mayor of Tianjin, one of the three municipalities directly under the central government, to be in charge of commerce and market. In less than one year of his office, he directed the work to revamp a downtown commercial street, which brought 20 more shops on the street and increased its annual business volume by six million yuan.

In 1983, he became chairman of board directors of the "Everbright Group Ltd". He required the company staff to do business according to international practice. His company was among the first to get rid of the old system in which all get the same pay with no consideration of their contributions. A board chairman responsibility system has been instituted and every employee has a six-month probation period in the company.

Wang is proud of his company's principle of being open and aboveboard in doing business.

"Our principle is not to cheat and not to be cheated. We will import more advanced technologies and make more friends," he said.

One year after the Everbright Group Ltd. became operational in 1983, the company established ties with over 1,400 foreign firms and enterprises and received over 2,000 business people.

The 73-year-old Wang is now a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and honorary chairman of the Everbright Group Ltd. he was vice-chairman of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Wang's sister Wang Guangmei is the widow of the late Chinese President Liu Shaoqi.

Cheng Siyuan

OW2703111193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1057
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Cheng Siyuan was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at its first session here today.

Born August 1908, a native of Binyang, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, with no party affiliation.

Served as secretary of Commander-in-Chief Li Zongren of the No. 4 Corps, Kuomintang (KMT), 1930-34; studied in Rome University, Italy, and awarded doctorate of politics, 1934-37; served as secretary of Bai Chongxi, deputy chief

of staff of Kuomintang National Military Council, 1938-42; director of political department of Guangxi Pacification Headquarters, 1939-41. Member of KMT Sixth Central Executive Committee and member of the People's Political Council, 1942-46; chief of service section and director of the Central Committee of Three People's Principles Youth League, member of Standing Committee of KMT Central Executive Committee, member of Legislative Yuan, and deputy secretary-general of War-Time Committee of KMT Central Committee, 1947-49. Lived in Hong Kong, and served as columnist for NOON-TIME newspaper, 1949-65; returned to Beijing with Li Zongren, 1965.

Elected deputy to Sixth NPC, member of Standing Committee and vice-chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee of Sixth NPC; elected member of Fifth and Sixth Standing Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), vice-chairman of CPPCC Seventh National Committee.

Lu Jiayi

OW2703113693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1053
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Lu Jiayi was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at its first session here today.

Born October 1915, a native of Tainan, Taiwan; member of China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; member of Communist Party of China (CPC); academician, and honorary chairman of presidium of General Assembly, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Studied at department of chemistry, Xiamen University, 1930-34; served as assistant lecturer in chemistry, Xiamen University, 1934-37; 1937-39, studied at department of chemistry, London University, Britain, and awarded PH.D. by the university; 1939-45, served as research fellow at department of chemistry, California Institute of Technology and research fellow at department of chemistry, California University, United States, as well as research fellow at Mass. Institute, National Defense Society, United States.

1946-60, served as professor and dean of department of chemistry, Xiamen University; president of Institute of Sciences, Xiamen University; deputy dean of studies, director of research division and assistant president, Xiamen University; 1960-81, served as professor and deputy president of Fuzhou University; research fellow and president of Fujian Institute of Structure of Matters, Chinese Academy of Sciences; and elected vice-chairman of NPC Fujian Provincial Committee and vice-chairman of Fujian Provincial Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; 1981-88, became president of Chinese Academy of Sciences, and executive chairman of presidium of General Assembly, Chinese Academy of Sciences; vice-chairman, China Association for Science and Technology; vice-chairman, Central Committee of China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; and academician of Royal Academy of Sciences, Belgium; after

1988, served as special advisor for Chinese Academy of Sciences; chairman of Central Committee of China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, and vice-president of Academy of Sciences for Third World.

Elected deputy to Third and Fifth NPC; member of Standing Committee, CPPCC Sixth National Committee and vice-chairman of CPPCC Seventh National Committee.

Buhe

OW2703111793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1037
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Buhe, chairman of the government of Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at its first session here today.

Buhe was born in Tumd Left Banner, Inner Mongolia in 1926. In 1941 he studied in the Yanan Nationalities College and joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) the next year.

After 1947, he served as head of the Inner Mongolia Cultural Troupe, deputy director of the regional culture bureau, chairman of the regional federation of literary and art circles, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Regional Committee, vice-chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and secretary of the CPC City Committee and mayor of Hohhot, capital of the region.

Since 1982, he was elected deputy secretary of the CPC Regional Committee and chairman of the regional government.

Buhe, now 67 years old, was member of the CPC 12th through 14th Central Committee, deputy to the 14th CPC National People's Congress, deputy to the Seventh NPC.

When asked about his prestige for his sincerity, kindness and hard working, he described the region as a big machine which is not easy to operate. "One can accomplish nothing without diligent learning spirit, scientific attitude and hard working. I never forget this on the post of chairman of the regional government," he said.

During his ten-year term of office of the regional government chairman, he traveled over 100 counties and banners and over half of townships in the region. He has persisted in reform and opening up to promote rapid development of the region.

In the 10 years, the region's per capita annual income of herdsmen increased from 300 yuan to 1,022 yuan, and the regional revenue was up from nearly 400 million yuan to 3.896 billion yuan.

Buhe is a son of late Chinese Vice President Ulanhu. He has two hobbies: Writing poems and calligraphy, and has published many songs, poems, opera and literature critiques.

Tomur Dawamat

OW2703133493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Sixty-five-year-old Uygur poet Tomur Dawamat was elected a vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) this afternoon.

Tomur has been chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region since January, 1988, which makes up one-sixth of the total land area of China.

He was born into a poor farmer's family in Toksun of the Turpan Basin in 1927. When he was only 19, his father died and the young Tomur worked hard to support the family of ten.

After the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, he was elected township head the following year, at the age of 23; joined Communist Party of China (CPC), 1952, elected magistrate of Toksun county, 1954; became vice-chairman of Xinjiang Regional People's Government, 1964-68; secretary of CPC Xinjiang Regional Committee, 1978-85; chairman of Fifth and Sixth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, 1979-89; vice minister of State Nationalities Affairs Commission; elected chairman of Regional People's Government, 1988.

As a young boy he received only a few years of formal schooling. After he became county magistrate, he studied in Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing.

His love for folk songs prompted him to learn creative writing through self-study as he grew up. He has authored many refreshing poems, which were included in collections: "Songs From The Heart" (in Chinese), "Joys of Tianshan Mountains" and "Three Loves for the Motherland" (last two in Uygur language).

CPC Central Committee General Secretary Jiang Zemin wrote the title for his new collection, "Flames of Life", which was published two years ago.

Critics say his poems are marked by a combination of an upbeat note with cheerfulness which is characteristic of Uygur nationality.

He has deep admirations for the late Chinese leaders such as Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Li Xiannian and Ye Jianying, and for the living Chinese leaders including Deng Xiaoping. He often says that his contacts with them are unforgettable experiences in his four-decade political career.

He believes that government officials must go deep to grass-roots levels to learn real conditions. He has travelled to all 84 counties and cities in Xinjiang.

What has earned him special praise from the local people is the fact that he never abuses power to seek benefits for his relatives. All these years his wife remains a housewife and his three younger brothers and one younger sister are still farmers back in his home village.

Gan Ku

OW2703110593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1043
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Gan Ku, a deputy of 13 million Zhuang nationality people in southwest China, was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) at its First Session here today.

Before entering the highest organ of state power of China, Gan was chairman of the Standing Committee of the 6th and 7th People's Congress of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and vice-chairman of the regional people's government.

Gan, 69, was born in a peasant family of Zhuang nationality in Fusui county, Guangxi, in 1924. When he was learning in middle school, he took part in the anti-Japanese invasion and national salvation movement led by the Communist Party of China (CPC). He joined the CPC in July 1947.

He was famous for his braveness and sharp shooting in the guerrilla area of Guangxi. He was secretary of CPC Pingxiang County Working Committee and regiment political commissar of Zuojiang detachment of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Gan served as first magistrate and secretary of CPC Committee of Longzhou county where Deng Xiaoping led an armed uprising two decades ago. He was deputy director of Guangxi Provincial Handicrafts Bureau, first secretary of CPC Longjin and Chongzuo County Committees, commissioner of Hechi Prefectural Administrative Office, deputy secretary of CPC Hechi Prefectural Committee, director of Guangxi Regional Bureau of Water Conservancy and Electric Power.

Since 1979, he was vice-chairman of the regional people's government.

His long-time experience in the war and working in the grass-roots units have resulted in a firm, sincere and strict with himself personality. He is pragmatic and working in a down-to-earth manner.

He took part in leading and organizing construction of many key projects such as the Nanning-Fangcheng Railway, the Dahua and Yantan Hydropower Stations and Laibin and Heshan Thermal Power Stations.

Gan often went to factories, mines and the countryside to make investigations and listen to people's opinions. People praised him as a good example of hard working and honest in performing his official duties.

He likes reading and taking walks. As a senior official of China, he said, "Only by studying hard and reading more books can we increase the capacity to serve the people."

His wife Huang Juan, also Zhuang nationality, was a comrade-in-arms of Gan in the guerrilla war. They have four children and all of them received higher education and are working in Guangxi.

Li Peiyao

OW2703113093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Li Peiyao, member of a Democratic Party, was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC), here today.

Li is vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang (RCKK) and has served as vice-minister of labor since March 1989.

He is the son of Li Jishen, founder of RCKK and the first vice-president of the People's Republic of China.

Li Peiyao was born 1933 in Hong Kong.

Upon graduation 1957 from Beijing Aeronautical Institute, he worked first in Beijing and then in the Nanchang Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation in Jiangxi Province.

Li participated in designing five types of aircraft over a period of 30 years, during which he worked as technician, engineer and senior engineer.

When Li became a vice-minister of labor five years ago, he was one of the only three vice-ministers of the previous government who are not communist party members.

He has won wide respect for his outstanding work as vice-minister of labor.

He believes participation in state affairs by non-communist people is a guarantee for a clean government.

He likes cultivating flowers, swimming and fixing radio.

The Lis have three daughters.

Wu Jieping

OW2703113993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—Wu Jieping, a famous surgeon, was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) here today.

Wu has been known as a first-rate surgeon since the 1950s.

He is vice-chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, an academican of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and a professor.

Wu is now chairman of the Central Committee of the Jiu San Society, a democratic party.

Wu was born 1917 in Changzhou city, Jiangsu Province. Was awarded doctorate by Peking Union Medical College at age of 25. Studied at University of Chicago 1947-48.

After his return in 1948, Wu worked as professor of Beijing Medical College, president of Beijing No. 2 Medical College, president of Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, and chairman of Chinese Medical Association.

In 1952, Wu put forward the concept of contralateral hydronephrosis in renal tuberculosis, which shook urological circles in China and was soon applied in clinical practice. Wu's contribution in this aspect has saved thousands of lives.

Wu has compiled, and participated in the compilation of, "Urological Surgery," "Surgery" and 20 other titles of medical works, established China's first urological surgery institute and tutored China's first doctor of urological surgery.

Wu Jieping has also made outstanding contributions in renal tuberculosis, hydronephrosis, family planning and prostate surgery, which have been widely recognized by Chinese and foreign medical experts.

In Wu's home the most prominent exhibit is a quartz clock, a gift given him by the late Premier Zhou Enlai, who was his patient.

He received many medals and honorary certificates from foreign dignitaries, including foreign presidents, during his visit to 70 countries.

In May 1973, doctors found Zhou Enlai suffered from cancer during a routine checkup. Wu Jieping became head of a medical group for Zhou and performed operations, doing his best to prolong Zhou's life.

Wu has also been assigned by the Chinese Government to treat foreign heads of state.

His three brothers are also well-known physicians.

Wu Jieping loves reading with a preference for Chinese classic novels.

He is also a fan of Beijing opera and good at playing table tennis and bridge.

Resume of NPC Secretary General Cao Zhi

OW2703175093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Resume of Cao Zhi, secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—Cao Zhi was born in May 1928. His hometown was Anqiu County, Shandong. He joined the Communist Party of China in July 1947, but he began government work in July 1946. From 1946 to 1949, he was counsellor at the Board of Education in Songjiang Province, group leader and team leader at the Land Reform Working Team of Acheng County, secretary of Acheng County's Hongqi District Party Committee and secretary of Acheng County's Hongshi District Party Committee. From 1949 to 1960, he was a member of the Standing Committee of Songjiang Province's Acheng County Party Committee, deputy director and director of the propaganda department under the Acheng County Party Committee, deputy section chief and deputy department head of the Propaganda Department under the Songjiang Provincial CPC Committee, and department head of the Propaganda Department under the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee. From 1960 to

1966 he was deputy director of the office under the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and the first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee. From 1966 to 1970 he was deputy secretary of Heilongjiang's Hejiang Prefecture Party Committee, deputy director of the regional revolutionary committee's production command, and deputy director of the regional revolutionary committee. From 1970 to 1977, he was deputy director of Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. From 1977 to 1978 he was the responsible person of the State Planning Commission. From 1978 to 1983, he was director of the organization department's research department under the CPC Central Committee. From 1983 to 1987, he was deputy head of Organization Department under the CPC Central Committee. From 1987 to 1988 he was deputy director of the research office of the Secretariat under the CPC Central Committee. From 1988 onward, he was executive deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC], a member of the Standing Committee of the NPC, and a party organization member of the NPC Standing Committee.

He was a deputy to the seventh NPC and a member of the Standing Committee of the Seventh NPC.

XINHUA Analyzes New NPC Standing Committee

OW2703152293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—The newly-elected Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC), the highest organ of power in China, has more economists and jurists as its members, indicating legislation will accelerate for the establishment of a socialist market economy in the country.

Of the 20 chairman and vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee (NPCSC), more than half have long been involved in economic and legal affairs. They include Chairman Qiao Shi, who has been in charge of legal and political science matters; Tian Jiyun, a former vice-premier in charge of the country's economy, especially agriculture; Wang Bingqian, who had been minister of finance for ten years; Wang Hanbin and Lei Jieqiong, both legal experts; and Wang Guangying, known abroad as a "red capitalist."

The 134 NPCSC members were elected out of 141 candidates. Of the elected, more than 70 are new members. They include Liu Guoguang, an economist; Li Yining, an economist who has been a leading advocate for the establishment of a market economy in China; and Wang Shuwen, a constitution expert.

New members also include more than ten outgoing ministers, including Minister of Justice Cai Cheng, Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu, Minister of Personnel Zhao Dongwan, Minister of Light Industry Zeng Xianlin, and Minister of Metallurgical Industry Qi Yuanjing.

Members of the current NPCSC have an average age of 64.5, down 2.9 years from that of the previous NPCSC when it was formed five years ago.

Also, the NPCSC represents almost all sectors of the Chinese society. Of the vice-chairmen, nine are members of democratic parties or public figures with no party affiliation. The NPCSC has two vice-chairwomen. Other four vice-chairmen come respectively from Tibetan, Uygur, Mongolian and Zhuang nationalities.

Almost 40 percent of the NPCSC members come from democratic parties or are public figures with no party affiliation. This shows a further development in China of the system of multi-party cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The inclusion of three senior Communist Party officials in the leadership of the NPCSC will be significant to enhancing the capacity of the people's congress system for playing its role as the basic political system in China. They are Qiao Shi, a Standing Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's Political Bureau; Tian Jiyun, a member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau, and Wang Hanbin, an alternate member of the Political Bureau.

The NPCSC has a concentration of specialists or public figures with extensive experience. These people include: Lu Jiaxi, a well-known scientist; Wu Jieping, a surgeon of international renown; Zhu Qizhen, the outgoing Chinese ambassador to the United States; Wu Shuqing, president of Beijing University; Zhou Nan, director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Michael Fu Tieshan, bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Beijing; Aisin Giorro Pu Jie, brother of China's last emperor; Lieutenant General Ye Zhengda, deputy director of the Science and Technology Committee of the Commission of Science and Technology for National Defense and son of Ye Ting, a well-known commander of the 1926-27 northern expedition; Xu Jing, a medical specialist who has been director of Chairman Mao Zedong Memorial Hall Administrative Bureau; and Qu Geping, an environmental protection expert.

Jiang Zemin, Qiao Shi Offer Thanks to People

OW2703183593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 27 Mar 93

["Feature" by Central People's Broadcasting Station correspondent Liu Zhenying (0491 2182 5391) and XINHUA correspondents Li Shangzhi (2621 1424 1807) and He Ping (0149 1627)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—The 2,921 deputies attending the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] made a solemn choice at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon:

- Electing Jiang Zemin as president of the PRC and chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission;
- Electing Rong Yiren as vice president of the PRC;
- Electing Qiao Shi as chairman of the Eighth NPC Standing Committee.... [ellipses as received]

The thunderous applause of the deputies, who shoulder the great trust of 1.1 billion people, showed their faith and expectations in the new state leaders.

On the platform, former President Yang Shangkun gave a warm hug to and shook hands with Jiang Zemin, his successor, who is 19 years younger than him. Hordes of cameras recorded the historical scene of the transfer of the presidency.

Faced with the great trust of the deputies, the newly elected leaders of Jiang Zemin, Qiao Shi, Rong Yiren, and others could hardly quiet down their emotions.

"I thank the people for their trust in me, and I deeply feel my grave responsibility," said Jiang Zemin.

He maintained: Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, China enjoys economic development and social stability, the people are united, and the situation is gratifying.

Jiang Zemin noted that he will rely on the collective strength and the masses, build socialism with Chinese characteristics with all his heart and all his might, and do his job well.

In the face of the new mission, Qiao Shi, who has been taking charge of judicial and public security work for a long time, felt that "the burden on the shoulder is very, very heavy." He said: "The Seventh NPC and its Standing Committee have done a great deal of fruitful work. Based on the work of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee and directed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, the Eighth NPC Standing Committee will conscientiously perform its duty entrusted by the constitution and work hard to live up to the expectations of the people."

While receiving congratulations, Rong Yiren summed up his feelings into one sentence: "I shall never fall short of the people's expectations, and I will do my best to serve the interests of the state and the nation, as well as the cause of socialist construction."

Premier Li Peng looked especially cheerful today. When he walked down the platform, he again extended his congratulations to Jiang Zemin, Rong Yiren, Qiao Shi, and other newly elected members to the NPC Standing Committee. Rong Yiren expressed his thanks to Premier Li Peng and warmly shook hands with him again.

The Great Hall of the People was all lit up, and today's meeting ended in applause. Joyous laughter was carried to the lounge from the conference hall and echoed in Tiananmen Square, now immersed in the beautiful night.... [ellipses as received]

Announcement of Jiang Election as CMC Chairman

OW2703144093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Public Announcement No. 3 of the National People's Congress of the PRC issued in Beijing on 27 March]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—The National People's Congress [NPC] of the People's Republic of China issues Public Notice No. 3 as follows:

It is hereby announced that on 27 March 1993, the First Session of the Eighth NPC elected Jiang Zemin as chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission [CMC].

[Signed] The Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth NPC of the PRC

[Dated] 27 March 1993

First Session of Eighth NPC Holds Sixth Meeting

OW2803112693 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1002 GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 28 March (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] convened its sixth full meeting at Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The meeting elected Li Peng premier of the PRC State Council by ballot.

Today's meeting was presided over by Qiao Shi, an executive chairman of the session and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth NPC. He began by announcing that 2,909 deputies were present at today's meeting, forming a quorum.

Qiao Shi said: The agenda for today's meeting is to decide on the PRC president's nomination for premier of the State Council, to decide on the State Central Military Commission [CMC] chairman's nominations for vice chairmen and members of the State CMC, to elect the president of the Supreme People's Court, and to elect the procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The meeting then read the letter to the NPC session by PRC President Jiang Zemin on nominating a candidate for premier of the PRC State Council and the letter by State CMC Chairman Jiang Zemin on nominating candidates for CMC vice chairmen and members.

After examining the ballot boxes, election scrutineers distributed four yes-or-no ballots [biao jue biao 5903 0414 4384] and voting ballots [xuan ju piao 6693 5282 4384] in different colors to the deputies.

Voting began at 1520.

After 75 minutes of voting and tabulating, a functionary of the session announced the results of the ballots at 1635. Qiao Shi then proclaimed:

Li Peng has been elected premier of the State Council of the PRC;

Liu Huaqing and Zhang Zhen have been elected vice chairmen of the PRC CMC, and Chi Haotian, Zhang Wannian, Yu Yongbo, and Fu Quanyou have been elected members of the CMC;

Ren Jianxin has been elected president of the Supreme People's Court; and

Zhang Siqing has been elected procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

At that time, thunderous applause broke out in the meeting hall. Li Peng rose to express acknowledgement to the deputies. President Jiang Zemin warmly shook hands with him to congratulate him on his election.

Other executive chairmen of today's meeting were Chen Muhua, Liu Huaqing, Quan Shuren, Zhang Jianmin, Chen Guangyi, Meng Liankun, Meng Fulin, and Raidi.

NPC Bulletin on Li Peng Appointment as Premier

OW2803100393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0939 GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 28 March (XINHUA)—Bulletin No. 4 of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the PRC

The First Session of the Eighth NPC on 28 March 1993 has, in accordance with the nomination of PRC President Jiang Zemin, appointed Li Peng premier of the PRC State Council.

The above is hereby announced.

[Signed] The Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth NPC of the PRC

[Dated] 28 March 1993, Beijing

Jiang Signs Decree Appointing Li Peng Premier

OW2803165193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)—Decree No. 1 of the President of the PRC:

Li Peng is appointed the premier of the State Council of the PRC according to the decision adopted at the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress of the PRC.

[Signed] Jiang Zemin, president of the PRC

[Dated] 28 March 1993

Election of Premier, Military Commission Detailed

OW2803085693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—Li Peng, 64, was made the premier of the State Council of China for a second term of five years at a plenary meeting of the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) here this afternoon.

Li was nominated by the president of the People's Republic of China and the nomination was put to a vote.

The session also approved by a vote the choice of Liu Huaqing and Zhang Zhen as vice-chairmen of the Central Military Commission of the PRC, and Chi Haotian, Zhang Wannian, Yu Yongbo and Fu Quanyou as members of the commission. They were nominated by the chairman of the commission.

At the session, Ren Jianxin was re-elected president of the Supreme People's Court, and Zhang Siqing, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The Sixth Plenary meeting of the First Session of Eighth NPC began at three o'clock this afternoon. The letters from the state president and the chairman of the Central Military Commission containing these nominations were read out.

Each deputy cast four ballots: in orange, light pink, yellow and light brown colors, to vote respectively for the premier, for vice-chairmen and members of the Central Military Commission, for the president of the Supreme People's Court, and for the procurator-general.

Today's meeting was presided over by Qiao Shi, an executive chairman of the Presidium of the session who was elected chairman of the Eighth NPC Standing Committee yesterday.

XINHUA Profiles Premier Li Peng

OW2803090293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—Li Peng, who took over the premiership five years ago, was re-elected here today top administrator of China at the ongoing First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC).

Li, son of a revolutionary martyr, was born 1928 in Chengdu city, Sichuan Province. Joined Communist Party of China (CPC) at age of 17.

During 1941-46, he studied in Yanan Institute of Natural Sciences, Yanan Middle School and Zhangjiakuo Industrial Vocational School.

Worked later in north and northeast China.

In 1948, one year before founding of New China, was sent to study in Moscow Power Institute as a hydroelectric engineering major; became chairman of Chinese Students Association in Soviet Union.

After his return in 1955, worked as chief engineer and director of two large power plants in northeast China and later as deputy chief engineer of northeast China electric power administration and director of its power-distribution bureau.

After 1966, served as director of Beijing power administration and ensured power supply for Beijing-Tianjin area during "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1977).

During 1979-1983, worked as vice-minister and minister of power, first vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power.

Was elected member of CPC Central Committee at CPC's 12th National Congress in 1982; three years later was co-opted as member of Politburo and member of Secretariat of CPC Central Committee.

From 1983, served as vice-premier and member of leading group under CPC Central Committee in charge of finance and economy, supervising such industrial sectors as energy, transportation and raw materials supply. In 1985, Li began to serve concurrently as minister in charge of State Education Commission.

In November, 1987, Li became acting premier of State Council. Months later, Seventh NPC First Session made Li, not yet 60 years old then, China's fourth premier.

During 1988-90, was concurrently chairman of State Commission on Economic Restructuring.

Was and is member of Standing Committee of Politburo of CPC's 13th and 14th Central Committee.

Li's father, Li Shuoxun, was one of earliest Communist Party members and a participant of Nanchang uprising. He was killed in Hainan Island by Kuomintang when his son was three years old.

In 1939, the late Premier Zhou Enlai had 11-year-old Li Peng sent to Chongqing to study.

Apparently, Li was greatly influenced by Zhou Enlai. Like Zhou, Li often appeared on sites of natural disasters. In summer of 1982, when the Yellow River swelled to threaten safety of surrounding areas, Li went to Qinghai Province directing battle to prevent high tide from damaging Longyangxia dam, largest on upper section of river. In June, 1987, he rushed to Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, directing efforts to put out a wide-spread forest fire in Daxingan mountains. In 1991, he went on inspection tours of flood-stricken areas in east China directing relief work.

He was also seen on construction sites of Qinshan nuclear power plant in Zhejiang Province and Daya Bay nuclear power plant in Guangdong Province. Li studied location of the plants and worked out a computer program for evaluating cost, profit, waste recovery and operation duration of Qinshan plant.

As premier, Li is always fully engaged. His aides say Li works until 12:00 almost every night, sometimes into small hours of next day.

On study tours of grass-roots units, four statistics usually concern the premier most—workers' average income, farmers' average income, price index, and supply and prices of vegetables and other non-staple food, in addition to general political and economic situation.

People familiar with him say Li is kind, amiable, easy of approach and good at making friends. Among his acquaintances are common folks as well as political personalities, experts and scholars.

Li is well versed in Russian, has self-studied English and loves reading.

At home, he is "a model husband," according to his wife Zhu Lin. "Male chauvinism has nothing to do with him," Zhu said. "Whenever he has free time, either as a low-rank cadre, a minister or the premier, he always helps me with household chores."

Li Peng's mother, Zhao Juntao, an educationist and one of early members of the CPC, died in 1985. At present, the Li family has 11 people. His wife graduated from Harbin Foreign Languages Institute and has worked in electric power field for many years. They have two sons and one daughter.

'Feature' Notes Li Peng's Pledge for New Government
OW2803135393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 28 Mar 93

["Feature" by Central People's Broadcasting Station correspondent Liu Zhenying (0491 2182 5391), and XINHUA correspondents Li Shangzhi (2621 1424 1807) and He Ping (0149 1627): "The Premier's Pledges and the People's Wishes"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], which has been the focus of world attention, reached another high point this afternoon when deputies reelected—in accordance with the nomination by President Jiang Zemin—Li Peng as premier of the PRC State Council.

This decision of the NPC was announced amid thunderous applause. Li Peng rose to salute the nearly 3,000 people's deputies, extending his heartfelt appreciation for their confidence in and expectations of him.

Jiang Zemin sat beside by Li Peng. In front of the solemn national emblem, the republic's president and premier warmly shook hands. Many deputies at the hall rose to give them a standing ovation. Photographers near the rostrum snapped away to catch this fleeting moment.

Thirteen days ago, at the same spot, Li Peng delivered a report on government work to the NPC deputies. During the session, he joined group discussions of the Beijing, Guangdong, Gansu, Sichuan, and Guangxi delegations, heard deputies' suggestions face to face, and, on the basis of the results of the deputies' deliberations, made more than 70 changes to the report in contents as well as in wording, working late into the night day after day.

Looking ahead to the next five years, Premier Li Peng expressed his deep feeling felt that the historical heavy responsibilities on the shoulders of the new government are glorious yet formidable. They are: fully implementing the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress, accelerating the pace of reform and opening up to the outside world, raising the national economy to a new level in a quicker and better way, accomplishing the grand goal of quadrupling the GNP of 1980, and bringing about greater improvements in the material and cultural life of the people.

"As a public servant of the people," Li Peng said, "I will do my best in executing my duties in order to accomplish these goals."

He said: "Under the guidance of Comrade Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line and with the joint efforts of people of all nationalities across the country, these goals will certainly be accomplished." This is the pledge made by Premier Li Peng on behalf of the government of the people's republic. This is the common wish of the 1.1 billion people.

Jiang, Li Peng Discuss New Responsibilities*OW2803152993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449
GMT 28 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—Newly elected Chinese leaders have promised that they will live up to the expectations of the people during their term of office in the next five years.

They also expressed the determination of working with the people to reach China's high goals, under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the Communist Party's basic line.

President Jiang Zemin said: "Thank the people for their trust. I'm aware of the heavy responsibilities now I hold.

"I will rely on the energy of the collective and the masses of the people, and do my utmost for the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and do my work well."

Premier Li Peng said this afternoon: "The new government shoulders glorious, arduous and historical tasks. As a public servant and for realizing the high goals of the country I will spare no effort in carrying out my duties."

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the 8th National People's Congress, Qiao Shi, said that "I feel the heavy weight of responsibilities on my shoulders. All the members of the NPC Standing Committee will sincerely perform their constitutional duties, work hard and live up to the people's expectations."

Chairman of the 8th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) Li Ruihuan, acknowledging the confidence of the 2,000 CPPCC members, said that he and his colleagues on the Standing Committee would live up to their expectations, learn from and cooperate with each other, and do the job well with joint efforts.

Vice-President Rong Yiren said: "I will never let the people down. I will try to render best possible services for the interests of the country, the nation and socialist construction."

NPC Bulletin on Military Commission Appointments*OW2803102493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0943 GMT 28 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, 28 March (XINHUA)—Bulletin No. 5 of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the PRC

The First Session of the Eighth NPC on 28 March 1993 has, in accordance with the nomination by Jiang Zemin, chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission, has appointed:

Liu Huaqing and Zhang Zhen vice chairmen of the PRC Central Military Commission;

Chi Haotian, Zhang Wannian, Yu Yongbo, and Fu Quanyou members of the PRC Central Military Commission.

The above is hereby announced.

[Signed] The Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth NPC of the PRC

[Dated] 28 March 1993, Beijing

Military Commission Vice Chairmen Profiled**Liu Huaqing***OW2803090993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847
GMT 28 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—General Liu Huaqing, who has been serving in the army for 62 years, was elected a vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China here today.

Liu is a member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

Born into a poor peasant family in October 1916, Liu is a native of Dawu County, central China's Hubei Province. He joined the Red Army in 1930, joined the Chinese Communist Youth League at the age of 13 and became a member of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in October 1935.

Liu has been an outstanding political officer in the Chinese army. While in the Red Army, he and his fellow officers wrote an army Song entitled "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention." The Song has since enjoyed great popularity among the servicemen. Mao Zedong expressed high appreciation for the song.

During the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45), Liu worked at the headquarters of the 129th division led by Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping.

In 1947, Liu served as director of the Political Department of the 11th army of the third corps of the second field army. In the following years, he rendered outstanding service in battles in the Dabie mountain area in east China's Anhui Province and in a series of campaigns in east China and southwest China for the liberation of China.

After New China was founded in 1949, Liu devoted himself to the establishment of a Chinese navy. He once served as deputy president and deputy political commissar of the first Navy Academy. From 1954 to 1958, he studied navy commanding in a Soviet military academy. After returning home, he assumed successive leading positions in the armed forces including deputy commander of the North China Sea Fleet of the Chinese Navy and concurrently commander of the Lushun Navy Base, vice minister of commission of science and technology for national defense, deputy chief of staff of the navy, director of the Seventh Institute of the Ministry of National Defense and vice minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building.

He was made a rear admiral in 1955. After 1979 he served as assistant to the Chief of the General Staff and deputy Chief of the General Staff. In 1982, Liu was appointed

commander of the Chinese navy. In 1986, Liu was responsible for receiving the first visit since 1949 by a naval fleet of the United States.

His theory about developing an ocean-going navy has opened up a new stage for the Chinese navy. "Only a prosperous country can have a strong army," Liu often says. He supports the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

In November 1987, Liu became deputy secretary-general of the Central Military Commission. Later he was made general. He was promoted to be vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission in November 1989 when the commission's Chairman Deng Xiaoping retired.

Liu spends most of his spare time reading and practising calligraphy.

Liu's family has also been closely connected with the navy. His wife, Xu Hongxia, used to be a Chinese-Russian interpreter in the navy. When Liu was commander of the Lushun Navy Base in the late 1950s, she worked as his interpreter. Later, Xu worked in the China State Ship-Building Corp. She retired recently.

Liu's only son, Liu Zuoming, is now a deputy director of the navy's equipment study center. He is one of the young officers at the divisional level in the Chinese navy. Liu's daughter graduated from the navy's Electronic Engineering Institute. She now works in the Chinese navy.

Zhang Zhen

OW2803091793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850
GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—General Zhang Zhen, an army veteran who started his military career 63 years ago, became a vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission [CMC] of the People's Republic of China here today.

A native of Pingjiang County, central China's Hunan Province, Zhang was born in 1914. He joined the Chinese Communist Youth League, the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Red Army in 1930.

During the agrarian revolutionary war, Zhang served as a battalion commander and chief of staff of a regiment under the fourth division of the third front army of the Red Army and a staff officer of the fourth division of the first front army.

During the war of resistance against Japan, Zhang served as a staffer and section chief of the Shanxi office of the Eighth Route Army, chief of staff of the sixth detachment of the New Fourth Army, commander of the headquarters for security in the Henan-Anhui-Jiangsu border region, chief of staff of the fourth column of the 18th group army, and chief of staff of the fourth division of the New Fourth Army and concurrently commander of its 11th brigade and commander of Luxi sub-military area command in north Anhui.

During the war of liberation, Zhang served successively as commander and concurrently political commissar of the

ninth column of the central-China field army, deputy commander of the second column of the east-China field army, chief of staff of the west front army corps, deputy chief of staff and chief of staff of the third field army, and chief of staff of the east-China military area command and concurrently chief of staff of the third field army. He helped direct Huaihai, cross-Yangtze and Shanghai military campaigns.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Zhang served as head of the military operation department of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) General Staff Headquarters and acting commander and concurrently political commissar of the 24th army of Chinese Volunteers in the Korean War.

From 1954 to 1957, Zhang studied at the department of campaigns of the PLA Nanjing Military Academy and served as vice-president and president of the academy after his graduation.

During the "cultural revolution" (1966-76), Zhang was persecuted and was sent to do manual labor in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company. After his rehabilitation in 1970, Zhang served as deputy commander of the Wuhan military area command, deputy director and then director of the PLA General Logistics Department, a member of the Central Military Commission, deputy chief of the General Staff of the PLA and president and concurrently political commissar of the PLA National Defense University. He was conferred the general rank in 1988.

Zhang was a deputy to the fifth National People's Congress, an alternate member of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and a member of the 12th CPC Central Committee. In 1985, Zhang was co-opted as member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission. At the CPC 14th national congress held last October, Zhang was elected a member of the 14th CPC Central Committee, and at the first plenary session of the 14th CPC Central Committee, he was elected vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

'Backgrounder' on New Central Military Commission

OW2803091193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848
GMT 28 Mar 93

["Backgrounder" feature]

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—The Eighth National People's Congress approved nominations for vice-chairmen and members of the Central Military Commission (CMC) of the People's Republic of China at its full session here today.

The candidates were nominated by CMC Chairman Jiang Zemin.

The newly-elected CMC includes a chairman, two vice-chairmen and four members.

Chairman:

Jiang Zemin; born August, 1926; native of Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province; university graduate; member of Standing Committee of Politburo of Central Committee of

Communist Party of China (CPC); general secretary of CPC Central Committee; chairman of Central Military Commission of CPC Central Committee; state president.

Vice-chairmen:

Liu Huaqing; born October, 1916; native of Dawu, Hubei Province; college graduate; general; member of Standing Committee of Politburo of CPC 14th Central Committee; vice-chairman of Central Military Commission of CPC Central Committee.

Zhang Zhen; born October, 1914; native of Pingjiang, Hunan Province; college graduate; general; member of CPC 14th Central Committee; vice-chairman of Central Military Commission of CPC Central Committee.

Members:

Chi Haotian; born July, 1929; native of Zhaoyuan, Shandong Province; college graduate; general; member of CPC 14th Central Committee; member of Central Military Commission of CPC Central Committee.

Zhang Wannian; born August, 1928; native of Huangxian, Shandong Province; college graduate; lieutenant general; member of CPC 14th Central Committee; member of Military Commission of CPC Central Committee; chief of General Staff of People's Liberation Army (PLA);

Yu Yongbo; born September, 1931; native of Fuxian, Liaoning Province; secondary school graduate; lieutenant general; member of CPC 14th Central Committee; member of Central Military Commission of CPC Central Committee; director of PLA General Political Department.

Fu Quanyou; born November, 1930; native of Yuanping, Shanxi Province; college graduate; lieutenant general; member of CPC 14th Central Committee; member of Central Military Commission of CPC Central Committee; director of PLA General Logistics Department.

NPC Bulletin on Supreme People's Court President

OW2803101293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0949 GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 28 March (XINHUA)—Bulletin No. 6 of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the PRC

The First Session of the Eighth NPC on 28 March 1993 has elected Ren Jianxin as president of the PRC Supreme People's Court.

The above is hereby announced.

[Signed] The Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth NPC of the PRC

[Dated] 28 March 1993, Beijing

NPC Bulletin on Election of Procurator General

OW2803102693 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0949 GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 28 March (XINHUA)—Bulletin No. 7 of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the PRC

The First Session of the Eighth NPC on 28 March 1993 has elected Zhang Siquing as procurator general of the PRC Supreme People's Procuratorate

The above is hereby announced.

[Signed] The Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth NPC of the PRC

[Dated] 28 March 1993, Beijing

XINHUA Profiles Supreme Court President

OW2803092093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—Ren Jianxin, a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and China's top judge, was reelected as president of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China at the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress here today.

Ren Jianxin, 68, who once aspired to be a chemical engineer, has devoted himself to the development of China's legal system by engaging in the work of political science and law for 44 years.

Born in Xiangfen County, Shanxi Province, in August 1925, Ren entered Beijing University as a major in chemical engineering in 1946.

From 1949 to 1959, he worked as a clerical staffer at the general office of the Committee of Political Science and Law of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Legislative Affairs Committee and the Bureau of Legislative Affairs under the State Council.

During this period, Ren took part in the drafting of China's first constitution, the land reform law and the election law. He also participated in the studying, drafting, reviewing and formulating of the criminal law, the civil law, the criminal procedure law and a number of administrative laws and regulations.

In 1959, Ren went to work for the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and served successively as director of the CCPIT's Legal Affairs Department, secretary-general of the Foreign Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission, secretary-general of the Maritime Arbitration Commission and CCPIT vice-president.

During the two decades and more since 1959, Ren handled a large number of cases relating to foreign economic and trade and maritime disputes, provided legal consultation to departments concerned, took charge of the drafting of the foreign economic contract law and participated in drawing up the Sino-foreign joint venture law, the patent law and some other important laws. He also represented China in a number of negotiations with foreign countries on the protection of industrial property right, especially the trade mark right.

The "Beijing Rules", or the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade General Average Rules, which

were drawn up by Ren and his colleagues, has been widely accepted by international maritime authorities.

The principle of equality and mutual benefit, one of the three guidelines for China's foreign economic relations and trade put forward by Ren in the 1970s, has been written into the prelude of the United Nations convention on contracts for the international sale of goods.

His efforts and contribution to world peace since he became a member of the executive committee of the World Peace Through Law Center in 1985 have been highly evaluated by his foreign colleagues.

In 1980, Ren became the first professional lawyer acknowledged by the Ministry of Justice after the ministry promulgated a set of regulations concerning the work of lawyers.

Ren became vice-president of the Supreme People's Court in 1983 and has been president of the court since 1988.

He has paid visits to many countries and attended a series of international legal conferences. He was elected honorary chairman of the World Jurists Association at the 15th World Legal Conference convened in Spain.

According to people close to him, Ren Jianxin is a gentle and affable man, but his character is "If I do, I will make it."

Now he is the secretary of the Committee of Political Science and Law and chairman of the Commission for the Comprehensive Improvement of Public Security of the CPC Central Committee.

XINHUA Profiles New Procurator-General

OW2803091693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853
GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—Zhang Siqing, who has worked in judicial and security departments for four decades, was elected the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate of China here today.

Zhang, 60, a native of Luoyang, Henan Province, joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) in October 1952. He is a member of the CPC 14th Central Committee.

Zhang is the sixth procurator-general in New China. His predecessors were Marshal Luo Ronghuan, Zhang Dingchen, Huang Huoqing, Yang Yichen and Liu Fuzhi. Zhang began to work at the age of nearly 17. From 1952, he served successively as a clerk and investigator of the central-south China section of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, deputy group chief and assistant judge of the northeast China work team of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; he participated in investigation and trial of Japanese criminals of war.

In 1955 Zhang was transferred to work in the Yangtze River Water Transport Procuratorate and later served as a procurator of the Hubei Provincial People's Procuratorate. He worked in the police department of Hubei Province between 1969 and 1973. He served as vice-director of the Office of the Higher People's Court of Hubei Province

from 1973 to 1974 and later was promoted to vice-president, president of the Higher People's Court, director of the provincial public security department and concurrently first political commissar of the Hubei Armed Police Corps and secretary of the provincial political science and law committee.

People who have worked with Zhang said Zhang is diligent and bold in work and insists on principle.

In 1985 Zhang was promoted to deputy procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate due to his outstanding performance and rich experience accumulated in the previous three decades.

Though Zhang is very strict with work, he gets along well with his colleagues. "Getting united with others and mobilizing the initiatives of everyone show one's ability," he said.

Zhang likes taijiquan (shadow boxing), swimming and calligraphy. His wife who used to be a machinery engineer now works in a procuratorate. His elder daughter is a computer researcher and younger daughter a physician.

Procurator General Vows Crackdown on Corruption

OW2803141593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252
GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—China's procuratorial organs will focus on investigating and dealing with cases of economic crime, according to China's top procurator Zhang Siqing.

Zhang was elected procurator-general of China's Supreme People's Procuratorate at the ongoing First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress here today.

In an interview with XINHUA, Zhang said procuratorial organs across the country will focus their work on investigating and dealing with economic crimes committed by government officials and staff members working in economic management, law enforcement and supervisory departments.

Efforts will be concentrated on dealing with "big" and "serious" cases, said Zhang, who was deputy procurator-general before the election.

"No matter whoever are involved in such cases, we will launch investigations through to the end and punish offenders according to law," he said.

Economic crimes to be dealt with in earnest, according to Zhang, include the production of fake trade marks, the manufacture and sale of shoddy goods, tax evasion, and fraud aimed at getting refunds from export taxes.

This is one of the three major tasks for the country's prosecutors in the future, according to Zhang.

The procurator-general, who is 60, said the second major task is to fight serious crimes that endanger state security, people's life and the safety of people's properties, violent and gang crimes in particular.

The third task, Zhang said, is to deal with cases involving infringement on citizen rights and dereliction of duty, with emphasis to be put on cases of extorting confession by torture, illegal custody, major accidents resulting from negligence of duty.

Zhang said that, after a socialist market economy gains an expected constitutional status, it is necessary to formulate laws and regulations to standardize people's economic behaviors, establish a market economy order, and strengthen macro-controls.

The nation's top procurator said, "It is the sacred duty of procuratorial organs to strengthen their supervisory function according to law, safeguard the sanctity of the socialist legal system, and guarantee the uniformity and correct implementation of the constitution and laws."

This is also required by the country's accelerated reforms, door opening, faster economic development as well as the establishment of a socialist market economy, he said.

Qiao Shi Urges Speedier Legislation, Enforcement

*OW2803072793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656
GMT 28 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—The Chinese legislature should speed up economic legislation for the establishment of a socialist market economy in China, according to the country's top lawmaker.

Qiao Shi, the newly-elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the Eighth NPC, China's parliament, made the remark in an interview with XINHUA here today.

The Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) and its Standing Committee have much to do to improve the people's congress system and continue to improve the country's socialist legal system, he said.

China has quickened its pace of economic development in line with Deng Xiaoping's advice made early last year and the guidelines mapped out by the Chinese Communist Party's 14th National Congress last autumn, he said.

Establishment of a socialist market economy will be enshrined in the constitution as a goal of China's economic restructuring, and this means reform will quicken and go deeper, he said.

He noted the ongoing NPC session is expected to approve the government's blueprint for economic development in the next five years. "To seize opportunities and speed up economic development" is now the common wish of the nation, he said.

This situation sets new demands on developing socialist democracy and a socialist legal system, Qiao said.

He said the Eighth NPC Standing Committee will speed up legislation to provide legal guarantees for the country's modernization drive.

In the past decade and more, he said, China has made much progress in enacting laws and regulations and in their enforcement, but many laws need to be drafted. Also,

some laws and regulations, which have become outdated, should be revised or replaced by new ones.

Laws should be conducive to the country's economic development and to its stability and unity, Qiao said.

With a long history of civilization, he said, China has a fine tradition in democracy and in rule by law, which should be inherited and carried forward, but there are also adverse influences from the past which should be overcome unrelentingly.

"We should devote ourselves to building China into a country with extensive socialist democracy and a well-developed legal system that conform to Chinese conditions," he said.

As an important part of the endeavor to build socialist political democracy with Chinese characteristics, the Eighth NPC and its Standing Committee will strive to improve the people's congress system, strengthen its functions of legislation and supervision, and bring into full play the role of people's deputies, Qiao said.

Qiao, who was in charge of judiciary and security work for eight years, pointed out that the Eighth NPC and its Standing Committee will step up supervision over law enforcement and give equal emphasis to supervision and law enactment.

Qiao is a longtime advocate of the principle of abiding by law, strict law enforcement and equality before law.

When Qiao was in charge of judiciary and security work, he urged relevant departments and localities to mobilize all sectors to obtain comprehensive improvement of public security while severely cracking down on criminal offenses and economic crimes.

In 1991, the central committee for comprehensive improvement of public security headed by Qiao was established and later corresponding organs were set up at local levels.

Comprehensive improvement of public security, according to Qiao, is a gigantic systematic project, which covers crackdowns on crimes, crime prevention, education, provision of jobs for the unemployed and other work.

In order to quadruple the country's 1980 gnp by the end of this century, Qiao said, it is of great importance to maintain a political situation of stability and unity and social stability.

Nothing can be accomplished without stability, and this is an extremely important experience for China's socialist modernization drive, Qiao said.

Jiang Zemin Joins NPC, CPPCC Members' Reception

*OW2803153093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1343
GMT 28 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—Newly elected top Chinese leaders joined deputies to the National People's

Congress and National Committee members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at two receptions this evening.

On the first occasion, the top leaders, including President Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Qiao Shi and Chairman Li Ruihuan of the CPPCC National Committee, met with NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members, who are returned Overseas Chinese.

All the four were newly elected or re-elected to their posts in the last three days.

Later, the leaders joined NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members who are of minority nationalities, in attending a reception hosted by a number of organizations.

State Council Vice Premiers Profiled

Zhu Rongji

OW2903101193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0926
GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Zhu Rongji, member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, was today re-appointed vice-premier of the State Council, becoming one of the five key members of Li Peng's cabinet.

Since 1991 when he was appointed vice-premier, Zhu, who is known for resolution, devoted himself to tackling a nationwide "debt chain" that plagued many state businesses and to a nationwide "product quality improvement" drive. He has been remarkably successful in both.

Zhu, 64, is a native of Changsha city, Hunan Province. He joined the (CPC) in October 1949.

After his graduation in 1951 from the prestigious Qinghua University in Beijing as an electrical engineering major, he served as deputy head of the production planning office under northeast China industrial ministry's planning section. He then worked long years at the State Planning Commission and State Economic Commission, where he was able to familiarize himself with economic affairs.

After 1983 Zhu was appointed vice-minister of the State Economic Commission. In 1987, he became mayor of Shanghai, the largest industrial city in China. Two years later, he concurrently served as the city's party chief when Jiang Zemin left the post to work in Beijing.

People in Shanghai say that, during Zhu's three-year service in Shanghai, they saw major changes taking place there one after another. These include the development and opening up of Pudong, a rapid improvement of the city's mass transit system and communications, and the launching of many urban construction projects. His strategy for Shanghai's development, one aimed at "reinvigorating the city, developing pudong, serving the whole of China and facing the world," won acclaim at home and abroad.

Resolute, straightforward and strict to his subordinates, these may be the deepest impression Zhu leaves with those familiar with him. Even people who have been severely criticized by him admire him as a daring man.

According to newspaper reports, the first words he spoke at the first meeting of the Shanghai city government upon his assumption of duty as mayor were, "Shanghai is crying for speed, efficiency, resolution and action. Any policy can have defects, people can say anything about it before its adoption. But once that policy is decided, you must act accordingly. No criticism is allowed since that would sap people's morale."

People familiar with Zhu say that he stresses work efficiency and never tolerates shifting of responsibility, dilatoriness and even long-worded speaking.

When making a speech, he never reads from a paper verbatim. His speech is short, accurate, logical and with correct figures.

Zhu is very strict with himself in ethical matters, regarding personal cleanness and honesty as important as high work efficiency. Following the creed of "starting from oneself and from minor matters," he avoids doing three things: accepting of gifts, ribbon cutting and inscription writing. He often quotes party general secretary Jiang Zemin, "If the pillar is not upright, the house will collapse," in the belief that the best way for a leading official to have honest and upright subordinates is to set a good example for them.

Zhu is a learned man. He excels in economics and technological matters, reads extensively, especially classic Chinese literature, and speaks fluent English. He can sing Peking opera accompanied by music he plays himself. With a remarkable memory, he can readily tell a row of 30 figures after the decimal point of the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.

Zhu visited the United States in 1990 as head of a Chinese mayors delegation and Australia, New Zealand and Britain last year in the capacity of vice-premier. Candid, enlightened and far-sighted, he made the visits successful.

Zhu is member of the CPC 14th Central Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the CPC 14th Central Committee. He was concurrently director of the former Economic and Trade Office of the State Council.

Zou Jiahua

OW2903090293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844
GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Politburo member of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee Zou Jiahua, who is noted for being thoughtful and professionally capable, was reappointed vice-premier of the State Council here today.

Zou was appointed vice-premier at a NPC session two years ago when he served as minister of the State Planning Commission for nearly four years. His ministerial post was

just taken over by Chen Jinhua, former minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy, at the current NPC session.

Having been a leading official in the economic field for long, Zou is highly experienced in economic management.

After studying in the Soviet Union and returning to China in 1955, Zou worked as chief engineer and then director of the Shenyang No. 2 machine tool plant in Northeast China's Liaoning Province. Later, he served as director and party secretary of the Machine Tool Research Institute under the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.

After 1973, Zou served successively as deputy director of the office of national defense industry of the State Council, vice-minister of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for national defense, minister of ordnance industry, minister of the State Machine-Building Industry Commission, and state councillor and concurrently minister of machinery and electronics industry. In 1989, he became minister of the State Planning Commission.

Zou's associates say he is steady in handling matters and also has original ideas. When Zou became minister of ordnance industry in 1985, the sector's products had turned unsalable and been heavily stockpiled. To solve the problem, Zou decided to give priority to developing production of commodities for civil use, thus greatly raising the ordnance industry's output value of products for civil use.

When Zou became minister of the State Commission for Machine-Building Industry in 1986, he succeeded in making the machine-building industry turn to serve clients in other sectors instead of merely those in the industry itself. As a result, the machine-building industry, whose number of enterprises and industrial output value all account for one-third of the country's total, better played its role as an equipment supplier in the development of the national economy.

When Zou was promoted to be a state councillor in 1988, he was assigned to be responsible for the departments of energy, transportation, raw materials, machinery and electronics. At the time, power was in short supply, thus greatly hindering the country's economic development. For an example, the quantity of coal in stock in Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, was once only enough for two days of consumption.

With careful investigation and research, Zou managed to reverse the trend by coordination railway transportation, coal production and electricity supply, demonstrating his ability in dealing with knotty problems.

Making decisions from macro point of view is one of the strong points of Zou. As minister of the State Planning Commission, he holds that planning units should focus on setting major proportions, coordinating among departments, and relying on governments and departments at various levels to do their work well and serve grass-roots departments.

Zou is energetic. He steps into his office at 8 o'clock punctually each morning. Sometimes, he brings snack food with him for lunch. He hates to take meals specially prepared for him and rarely takes siesta.

He often makes surveys at the front of the economic field. "Going to the front, seeing personally the work site and collecting the first-hand materials" has been his old habit.

Zou was born in 1926, in Shanghai. His father is Zou Taofen, one of the "seven famous patriotic intellectuals" in the 1930s. In his boyhood, Zou followed his father, drifting from place to place. He joined the New Fourth Route Army in 1944 and the Communist Party of China in the following year.

Zou is diligent in learning, speaks fluent Russian and knows some English. He is also good at calligraphy. He loves driving cars. Quite often, he drives the car himself with his chauffeur sitting idle in the rear seat.

Qian Qichen

OW2903085893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846
GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Qian Qichen, an experienced and capable diplomat and member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, was appointed vice-premier of the State Council here today.

Qian, 65, is a native of Shanghai. He has followed a diplomatic career for nearly 40 years.

Qian joined the CPC in 1942 when he studied at a secondary school in Shanghai and soon became a branch secretary of the party. After 1945, he served as a leading member in charge of CPC underground activities in Shanghai's secondary schools.

After 1949, Qian was a member of party committees and secretary of Communist Youth League committees of districts in Shanghai. In 1953, Qian became a researcher at the General Office of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Qian's diplomatic career started in the 1950s. In 1954, he studied at the Central Communist Youth League School of the Soviet Union. After leaving the school in 1955, he worked in the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, serving successively as second secretary, deputy director of a section in charge of Chinese students studying in the Soviet Union, and director of its research section.

In 1963, Qian returned home and worked in the Ministry of Higher Education as chief of a section in charge of Chinese students studying abroad and then deputy director of its department of external relations. In 1972, Qian served as councillor in the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union. Later, he became the Chinese ambassador to Guinea.

Qian has had a close relationship with the press. In his early career, he worked at Shanghai's "TA KUNG PAO." While serving as director of the information department of

the Foreign Ministry from 1977 to 1982, he proposed establishing a spokesman system and became the first spokesman of the ministry.

In 1982, Qian was appointed vice-minister of foreign affairs and deputy secretary of the party committee of the ministry. When political consultation between China and the Soviet Union started in October of the year, Qian was empowered to negotiate with the Soviet Union as the special envoy of the Chinese Government. When negotiations on borders between China and the Soviet Union were resumed in 1987, Qian became head of the Chinese delegation.

Afterwards, Qian was in charge of United Nations affairs. He speaks English and Russian and is known as an experienced negotiator. His diplomatic talent has won appreciation from people of different walks of life. In 1988, Qian replaced Wu Xueqian as foreign minister and secretary of the party committee of the Foreign Ministry. He was a member of the 12th and 13th CPC Central Committees and a state councillor.

Qian said he has always kept in mind the four sentences late Premier Zhou Enlai told Chinese diplomats: "Take a firm stand, have a good grasp of policies, endeavor to gain professional proficiency, and strictly abide by disciplines." In practical work, Qian said, he follows the principle of "thinking it over whenever making a decision and acting quickly and efficiently when implementing a decision."

Qian said he likes everything done well and timely and hates a dilatory style of work, bureaucracy and empty talk.

Those familiar with Qian comment that, gentle and cultivated, he talks in a mild tone. Even when he is bothered, he will not quarrel loudly with his opponent. He is a diplomat with both fortitude and flexibility.

In order to keep himself energetic to handle busy affairs, Qian goes to bed and gets up early. Usually, he goes to bed at about 23:00 and gets up between 5:00 and 6:00. Then, he reads materials needed on the day. He prefers simple food and plain tea and does not smoke nor drink alcohol. He likes vegetables and products made of beans. He does not eat crabs and shrimps.

Some reports say that his only hobby is to take a walk. In fact Qian has extensive interests such as photography, calligraphy, philately and swimming. But he is most fond of reading, particularly books on Chinese and foreign history and biographies.

Qian's wife, Zhou Hanqiong, is also a diplomat. The couple have a son and a daughter.

Li Lanqing

OW2903090193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848
GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Li Lanqing, member of Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee and former minister of foreign economic relation and trade, was appointed vice-premier of the State Council here today.

He is now the youngest member of Li Peng's new cabinet.

People familiar with him say Li Lanqing is sharp-witted and a man of action. He is both a practical government official and an open-minded economic and trade expert.

Born into an intellectual family in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province, in 1932, Li Lanqing developed diligent and enterprising qualities. He graduated from Shanghai's Fudan University as an enterprise management major.

After his graduation from the university in 1952, Li was assigned to the No. 1 automobile factory in Changchun, Jilin Province. He devoted himself to the development of China's automobile industry for nearly two decades.

In 1981, he became chief of the government loan office under the State Commission on Imports and Exports. In 1982, he became director of the Foreign Investment Administrative Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT).

In early 1983, he became deputy mayor of Tianjin.

Since he took up the posts of MOFERT vice-minister and later minister, Li directed and took part in the formulation of major policies for China's foreign economic cooperation and trade. He has done a lot of pioneering work in reforming foreign trade system and absorbing foreign funds.

He has also done much in reforming China's monopolized management system and financial system, establishing a new trade system in which enterprises enjoy management autonomy and are responsible for their own losses and profits, and establishing an effective macro-control mechanism.

As a MOFERT official, Li accompanied top Chinese party and government leaders on their visits abroad, took part in important state activities, attended many international and bilateral negotiations on economic and trade matters as head of Chinese delegations and led Chinese economic and trade delegations on visits abroad.

In these activities, Li impressed people deeply with his rich experience in trade, broad learning, fluent foreign languages, and speech of humor.

Li is kind and generous to others and has many friends at home and abroad from different walks of life.

He has had six treatises published and many of his articles and translations have been carried in newspapers and magazines, some of which draw great attention from experts and theorists.

Li speaks English and Russian. He is fond of reading, calligraphy, music, swimming and playing bridge and tennis.

XINHUA Provides Resumes of State Councillors

OW2903132093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307
GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—At a full session here today, the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC)

confirmed eight state councillors, nominated by Premier Li Peng. The resumes of the state councillors are as follows:

Li Tieying:

56; concurrently minister of State Commission for Economic Restructuring; graduated from University in Czechoslovakia; senior engineer; served as secretary of CPC Liaoning Provincial Committee, minister of electronics industry, minister of State Commission for Economic Restructuring; after 1988, served as state councillor and concurrently minister of State Education Commission.

Chi Haotian:

63; concurrently minister of national defense; joined Army July 1945; graduated from People's Liberation Army (PLA) Military Academy; has rank of general; was deputy chief of General Staff and concurrently director of Political Department of General Staff headquarters of PLA, commissar of Jinan Military Area command, member of CPC Central Military Commission, chief of General Staff; from October 1992, has been member of CPC Central Military Commission.

Song Jian:

61; concurrently minister of State Science and Technology Commission; studied in Moscow Bauman Engineering Institute, awarded doctorate; research fellow; served as chief engineer and vice-minister of Seventh [as received] Ministry of Machine-Building, vice-minister of astronautics industry, minister of State Science and Technology Commission; after 1986, has been state councillor and concurrently minister of State Science and Technology Commission; academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Li Guixian:

55; concurrently governor of People's Bank of China; graduate of Mentzeliev Chemical Engineering Institute, Moscow; engineer; served as vice-governor of Liaoning and concurrently chairman of Liaoning Provincial Committee of Science and Technology and secretary of CPC Liaoning Provincial Committee, secretary of CPC Anhui Provincial Committee; since 1988, has been state councillor and concurrently governor of People's Bank of China.

Chen Junsheng:

66; served as deputy secretary of CPC Heilongjiang Provincial Committee, vice-chairman of All-China Federation of Trade Unions and member of its secretariat, secretary-general of State Council; since 1988, has been state councillor.

Ismail Amat:

57; of Uyghur nationality; concurrently minister of State Nationalities Affairs Commission; received college education; served as chairman of People's Government of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, minister of State Nationalities Affairs Commission, vice-chairman of

CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] Seventh National Committee.

Peng Peiyun:

Female; 63; concurrently minister of State Family Planning Commission; graduated from Department of Sociology, Qinghua University; served as vice-minister of State Education Commission and concurrently secretary of CPC Committee, Chinese University of Science and Technology; became minister of State Family Planning Commission after 1988.

Luo Gan:

57; concurrently secretary-general of State Council; graduated from Freiburg Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, former German Democratic Republic, 1962; senior engineer; served as chairman of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, minister of labor; has been secretary-general of State Council since December, 1988.

XINHUA Gives Cabinet Members' Resumes

OW2903092693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0915 GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—At a full session here today, the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) confirmed 41 members of the State Council, China's cabinet, nominated by Premier Li Peng. The resumes of the members are as follows:

Luo Gan, secretary-general of State Council:

57; concurrently state councillor; graduated from Freiburg Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, former German Democratic Republic, 1962; senior engineer; served as chairman of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, minister of labor; has been secretary-general of State Council since December, 1988.

Qian Qichen, minister of foreign affairs:

65; concurrently vice-premier; received higher education; served as councillor in Chinese Embassy in former Soviet Union, Chinese ambassador to Guinea, vice-minister of foreign affairs; after 1988, has been state councillor and currently minister of foreign affairs.

Chi Haotian, minister of national defense:

63; concurrently state councillor; joined Army July 1945; graduated from People's Liberation Army (PLA) Military Academy; has rank of general; was deputy chief of general staff and concurrently director of political department of general staff headquarters of PLA, commissar of Jinan Military Area Command, member of CPC Central Military Commission, chief of general staff; from October 1992, has been member of CPC Central Military Commission.

Chen Jinhua, minister of State Planning Commission:

63; received college education; served as vice-mayor of Shanghai, general manager of China Petrochemical Industrial Corp.; after 1990, served as minister of State Commission for Economic Restructuring.

Wang Zhongyu, minister of State Economic and Trade Commission:

60; received college education; senior engineer; served as head of Jilin provincial first light industry bureau, deputy secretary of provincial party committee, governor of Jilin; after 1992, served as deputy director of production office and deputy director of economic and trade office of State Council.

Li Tieying, minister of State Commission for Economic Restructuring:

56; concurrently state councillor; graduated from university in Czechoslovakia; senior engineer; served as secretary of CPC Liaoning provincial committee, minister of electronics industry, minister of State Commission for Economic Restructuring; after 1988, served as state councillor and concurrently minister of State Education Commission.

Zhu Kaixuan, minister of State Education Commission:

60; graduated from department of aircraft equipment, Beijing Aeronautical Institute; senior engineer; served as vice-president of Beijing Aeronautical Institute and secretary of its CPC committee; after 1985, was vice-minister of State Education Commission and vice-chairman of academic degrees committee of State Council.

Song Jian, minister of State Science and Technology Commission:

61; concurrently state councillor; studied in Moscow Bauman Engineering Institute, awarded doctorate; research fellow; served as chief engineer and vice-minister of seventh ministry of machine-building, vice-minister of astronautics industry, minister of State Science and Technology Commission; after 1986, state councillor and concurrently minister of State Science and Technology Commission; academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Ding Henggao, minister of Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for Defense Industry:

62, graduated from USSR Leningrad Institute of Precision Machinery and Optical Instruments, awarded associate doctorate; research fellow; has rank of lieutenant general; served as deputy director of Science and Technology Department of Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for Defense Industry. After 1985, served as minister of Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense.

Ismail Amat, minister of State Nationalities Affairs Commission:

57; of Uyghur nationality; concurrently state councillor; received college education; served as chairman of People's Government of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, minister of State Nationalities Affairs Commission, vice-chairman of CPPCC Seventh National Committee.

Tao Siju, minister of public security:

57; received college education; has rank of commissioner-general; served as vice-minister of public security; after

1990 served as minister of public security and first commissar of Chinese People's Armed Police Force.

Jia Chunwang, minister of state security:

54; graduated from department of engineering physics, Qinghua University; has rank of commissioner-general; served as minister of state security from 1985.

Cao Qingze, minister of supervision:

61; received college education; served as member of Standing Committee of CPC Central Commission for Disciplinary Inspection; from October 1992, deputy secretary of CPC Central Commission for Disciplinary Inspection.

Doje Cering, minister of civil affairs:

Of Tibetan nationality; 53; senior middle school graduate of Tibetan culture; served as vice-chairman and chairman of Tibetan Autonomous Regional People's Government; after 1990, was vice-minister of civil affairs.

Xiao Yang, minister of justice:

54; graduated from department of law, People's University of China; served as chief procurator of Guangdong; after 1990, was deputy procurator-general of Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Liu Zhongli, minister of finance:

58; college graduate; served as vice-governor of Heilongjiang Province, vice-minister of finance, deputy secretary-general of State Council; after September 1992, has been minister of finance.

Song Defu, minister of personnel:

47; college graduate; served as member of secretariat of Chinese Communist Youth League; in 1985, made first secretariat of Chinese Communist Youth League.

Li Boyong, minister of labor:

60; graduated from airplane engine department of Air Force Institute of Military Engineering, former Soviet Union; senior engineer; served as vice-minister of labor and personnel, vice-minister of labor, vice-governor of Sichuan Province; after January 1993, was vice-minister of labor.

Zhu Xun, minister of geology and mineral resources:

62; graduated from geological prospecting department of Dniepropetrovsk Institute of Mining Technology, former Soviet Union; senior engineer; served as vice-minister and minister of geology and mineral resources, director of National Committee for Mineral Reserves.

Hou Jie, minister of construction:

62; senior middle school graduate; was vice-governor and governor of Heilongjiang Province, vice-minister of water resources; in 1991, assumed present post of minister of construction.

Shi Dazhen, minister of power industry:

60; graduated from electric equipment department, Shandong Engineering Institute; senior engineer; served as president of Institute of Power Planning and Designing under Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, chief engineer of the ministry; after 1988, was vice-minister of energy resources.

Wang Senhao, minister of coal industry:

60; graduated from Beijing Institute of Mining; senior engineer; served as chief engineer of ministry of coal industry, governor of Shanxi Province. After 1992, was general manager of China General Coal Corporation.

He Guangyuan, minister of machine-building industry:

62; graduated from Kiev Engineering College, former Soviet Union; senior engineer; served as deputy mayor of Changchun City, Jilin Province, vice-minister of agricultural machinery, vice-minister of machine-building industry, vice-chairman of State Committee for Machine-Building Industry; after 1989, was minister of machinery and electronics industry.

Hu Qili, minister of electronics industry:

63; graduated from Beijing University; served as vice-president of Qinghua University, chairman of All-China Youth Federation, mayor of Tianjin, director of General Office of State Council, member of Standing Committee of Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee, and member of secretariat of CPC Central Committee; after 1991, was vice-minister of machinery and electronics industry.

Liu Qi, minister of metallurgical industry:

50, postgraduate of Beijing Institute of Iron and Steel Engineering; senior engineer; served as deputy director of ironworks of Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, head of production department and first deputy manager of the company, and manager of Wuhan Iron and Steel Company.

Gu Xiulian, minister of chemical industry:

56; graduated from Shenyang Machinery School; senior business administrator; served as vice-minister of State Planning Committee, vice-minister of State Family Planning Commission, governor of Jiangsu Province; after 1989, was minister of chemical industry.

Han Zhubin, minister of railways:

61; graduated from Beijing Economics Correspondence University; served as director of Liuzhou Railway Administrative Bureau, director of Shanghai Railway Administrative Bureau; after September 1992, was minister of railways.

Huang Zhendong, minister of communications:

52; senior engineer; graduated from Shanghai Shipping Institute; served as deputy director and director of Qinhuangdao Harbor Administrative Bureau, vice-minister of communications, general manager of State Communications Investment Company; after 1991, served as minister of communications.

Wu Jichuan, minister of posts and telecommunications:

55; senior engineer; graduated from Beijing Institute of Posts and Telecommunications; served as deputy director of Bureau of Materials and Equipment, deputy director of Planning Bureau, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications; vice-minister of posts and telecommunications.

Niu Maosheng, minister of water resources:

53; of Manchu nationality; graduated from Beijing Agricultural Machinery and Chemicals Institute; served as general manager of China Water Conservancy Development Corporation, deputy director and director of Yellow River Management Committee, vice-minister of water resources.

Liu Jiang, minister of agriculture

53; post-graduate; animal breeding specialist; served as director of Hongxing Chicken Farm in Beijing, director of Beijing municipal bureau of animal husbandry, manager of Beijing municipal corporation of animal husbandry, industry and commerce, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and vice-minister of agriculture; after 1990, was vice-minister of State Planning Commission.

Xu Youfang, minister of forestry:

53; graduated from Anhui Agricultural College as forestry major; senior engineer; served as deputy director of Jilin provincial forestry bureau and concurrently manager of provincial forestry industrial united corporation, director of bureau of forestry industry of ministry of forestry, vice-minister of forestry.

Zhang Haoruo, minister of internal trade:

60; graduated from Qinghua University; senior engineer; served as deputy general manager of China National Petrochemical Corp., vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, deputy secretary of CPC Sichuan provincial committee and governor of Sichuan; became vice-minister of light industry after November, 1992.

Wu Yi, minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation:

Female; 54; graduated from Beijing Petroleum Institute; senior engineer; served as deputy general manager and secretary of CPC committee of Beijing Yanshan Petrochemical Corporation, vice-mayor of Beijing; after May 1991, was vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Liu Zhongde, minister of culture:

59, graduated from Harbin Polytechnical University; associate professor; served as vice-minister of State Education Commission, deputy secretary-general of State Council, deputy head of propaganda department of CPC Central Committee; after September, 1992, served as deputy head of propaganda department of CPC Central Committee, vice-minister and acting minister of culture.

Ai Shisheng, minister of radio, film and television:

64; graduated from Qinghua University; served as vice-president of Qinghua University, deputy secretary-general of State Council, minister of radio and television; after 1986, has been minister of radio, film and television.

Chen Minzhang, minister of public health:

61; graduated from Shanghai No. 2 Medical College; research fellow; served as vice-president of China Capital Medical Sciences University, president of capital hospital, director of clinical medicine institute, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences; after 1984, was vice-minister and minister of public health.

Wu Shaozu, minister of physical culture and sports:

54; postgraduate of Qinghua University; served as chairman of All-China Students' Federation, vice-minister and political commissar of Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence; made major general, 1988; became minister of physical culture and sports, after 1988.

Peng Peiyun, minister of family planning (concurrently state councillor):

Female; 63; graduated from department of sociology, Qinghua University; served as vice-minister of State Education Commission and concurrently secretary of CPC committee, Chinese University of Science and Technology; became minister of State Family Planning Commission after 1988.

Li Guixian, governor of People's Bank of China (concurrently state councillor):

55; graduate of Mentzeliyev Chemical Engineering Institute, Moscow; engineer; served as vice-governor of Liaoning and concurrently chairman of Liaoning provincial committee of science and technology and secretary of CPC Liaoning provincial committee, secretary of CPC Anhui provincial committee; since 1988, has been state councillor and concurrently governor of People's Bank of China.

Lu Peijian, auditor-general of auditing administration:

64; college graduate; served as vice-minister of finance, governor of People's Bank of China; became auditor-general of auditing administration of China after 1985.

Further Report on State Council Lineup

OW2903083893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress confirmed here today Premier Li Peng's nominations for four vice-premiers, eight state councillors, a State Council secretary-general and 40 ministers.

The vice-premiers are Zhu Rongji, Zou Jiahua, Qian Qichen and Li Lanqing. Two of them are newly-appointed: Qian Qichen, who is concurrently minister of foreign affairs, and Li Lanqing, a former minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

The eight state councillors are: Li Tieying, Chi Haotian, Song Jian, Li Guixian, Chen Junsheng, Ismail Amat, Peng Peiyun and Luo Gan. Newly-appointed are Chi Haotian, Ismail Amat, Peng Peiyun and Luo Gan.

The vice-premiers and state councillors hold concurrently the posts of seven ministers and the State Council secretary-general. They are:

Qian Qichen, concurrently minister of foreign affairs;

Li Tieying, concurrently minister of State Commission for Economic Restructuring;

Chi Haotian, concurrently minister of defence;

Song Jian, concurrently minister of State Science and Technology Commission;

Li Guixian, concurrently governor of the People's Bank of China (central bank);

Ismail Amat, concurrently minister of State Nationalities Affairs Commission;

Peng Peiyun, concurrently minister of State Family Planning Commission;

Luo Gan, concurrently secretary-general of the State Council.

Of the other 33 members of the State Council, 18 are newly-appointed. Two have had a transfer of jobs: Chen Jinhua, transferred from the post of minister of State Commission for Economic Restructuring to that of minister of State Planning Commission; and He Guangyuan, former minister of machinery and electronics industry, appointed minister of the newly-established Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.

The new ministers are:

Wang Zhongyu, 60, minister of State Economic and Trade Commission; a former deputy director of the Economic and Trade Office of the State Council;

Zhu Kaixuan, 60, minister of State Education Commission; a former vice-minister of State Education Commission;

Cao Qingze, 61, minister of supervision; a former deputy secretary of the CPC Central Commission for Disciplinary Inspection;

Doje Cering, 53, minister of civil affairs; a former vice-minister of civil affairs;

Xiao Yang, 54, minister of justice; a former deputy procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

Song Defu, 47, minister of personnel; former first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China;

Li Boyong, 60, minister of labor; a former vice-minister of labor;

Shi Dazhen, 60, minister of power industry; a former vice-minister of energy resources;

Wang Senhao, 60, minister of coal industry; former general manager of China General Coal Corporation;

Hu Qili, 63, minister of electronics industry; a former vice-minister of machinery and electronics industry;

Liu Qi, 50, minister of metallurgical industry; former manager of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Corporation;

Wu Jichuan, 55, minister of posts and telecommunications; a former vice-minister of posts and telecommunications;

Niu Maosheng, 53, minister of water resources; a former vice-minister of water resources;

Liu Jiang, 53, minister of agriculture; a former vice-minister of State Planning Commission;

Xu Youfang, 53, minister of forestry; a former vice-minister of forestry;

Zhang Haoruo, 60, minister of internal trade; a former vice-minister of light industry;

Wu Yi, 54, minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation; a former minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and

Liu Zhongde, 59, minister of culture; former acting minister of culture.

The thirteen re-appointed ministers are:

Ding Henggao, 62, minister of Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense;

Tao Siju, 57, minister of public security;

Jia Chunwang, 54, minister of state security;

Liu Zhongli, 58, minister of finance;

Zhu Xun, 62, minister of geology and mineral resources;

Hou Jie, 62, minister of construction;

Gu Xiulian, 56, minister of chemical industry;

Han Zhubin, 61, minister of railways;

Huang Zhendong, 52, minister of communications;

Ai Zhisheng, 64, minister of radio, film and television;

Chen Minzhang, 61, minister of public health;

Wu Shaozu, 54, minister of State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and

Lu peijian, 64, auditor-general of Auditing Administration.

Jiang Zemin Signs Decree Appointing Cabinet

OW2903120293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1040 GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)—Decree No. 2 of the President of the PRC:

The following appointments are made in accordance with the decision adopted at the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress of the PRC:

Vice Premiers: Zhu Rongji, Zou Jiahua, Qian Qichen, and Li Lanqing;

State Councilors: Li Tieying, Chi Haotian, Song Jian, Li Guixian, Chen Junsheng, Ismail Amat (Uygur), Peng Peiyun (female), and Luo Gan;

Secretary general of the State Council: Luo Gan (concurrently)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Qian Qichen (concurrently)

Minister of National Defense: Chi Haotian (concurrently)

Minister in charge of State Planning Commission: Chen Jinhua

Minister in charge of State Economics and Trade Commission: Wang Zhongyu

Minister in charge of State Economic Restructuring Commission: Li Tieying (concurrently)

Minister in charge of State Education Commission: Zhu Kaixuan

Minister in charge of State Science and Technology Commission: Song Jian (concurrently)

Minister in charge of State Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense: Ding Henggao

Minister in charge of State Nationalities Affairs Commission: Ismail Amat (Uygur) (concurrently)

Minister of Public Security: Tao Siju

Minister of State Security: Jia Chunwang

Minister of Supervision: Cao Qingze

Minister of Civil Affairs: Doje Cering (Tibetan)

Minister of Justice: Xiao Yang

Minister of Finance: Liu Zhongli

Minister of Personnel: Song Defu

Minister of Labor: Li Boyong

Minister of Geology and Mineral Resources: Zhu Xun

Minister of Construction: Hou Jie

Minister of Power Industry: Shi Dazhen

Minister of Coal Industry: Wang Senhao

Minister of Machine-Building Industry: He Guangyuan

Minister of Electronics Industry: Hu Qili

Minister of Metallurgical Industry: Liu Qi

Minister of Chemical Industry: Gu Xiulian (female)

Minister of Railways: Han Zhubin

Minister of Communications: Huang Zhendong

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Wu Jichuan

Minister of Water Resources: Niu Maosheng (Man)

Minister of Agriculture: Liu Jiang

Minister of Forestry: Xu Youfang

Minister of Internal Trade: Zhang Haoruo

Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation:
Wu Yi (female)

Minister of Culture: Liu Zhongde

Minister of Radio, Film and Television: Ai Zhisheng

Minister of Public Health: Chen Minzhang

Minister of State Physical Culture and Sports Commission: Wu Shaozu

Minister of State Family Planning Commission: Peng Peiyun (female) (concurrently)

Governor of People's Bank of China: Li Guixian (concurrently)

Auditor General of Auditing Administration: Lu Peijian

[Signed] Jiang Zemin, president of the PRC

[Dated] 29 March 1993.

New Cabinet 'Pragmatic,' 'Professional'

OW2903102493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1002
GMT 29 Mar 93

["News Analysis" feature]

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—China's National People's Congress (NPC) approved the lineup of Premier Li Peng's new cabinet here today.

Political observers said that it is a younger, better educated, pragmatic team committed to reform.

The members of the new State Council (China's central government) combine to have a wide range of professional knowledge.

The new government has younger members whose ages range between 66 and 47. But in the last cabinet when it was formed five years ago, three members were aged 66 and above, with the oldest member being 72. The youngest at that time was 50.

Observers said it indicates that China has taken a big step forward in making its central government younger.

Among the 13 senior members of the new government are four vice- premiers, one more than five years ago, and eight state councillors, one less than in the previous government. All except one have received higher education and eight of them once studied abroad. Another five members in the new government also studied abroad in their early life.

Of the total 46 State Council members, 42 have received higher education and 24 have senior academic or professional titles. This represents a marked improvement on the previous government.

Observers also noted that the new government has drawn in senior management professionals. Most of the 18 new ministers have worked in the departments they now head, such as Wang Zhongyu, minister of the State Economic

and Trade Commission who used to be deputy director of the Economic and Trade Office before it was turned into a commission, and new ministers of posts and telecommunications, water resources, agriculture, and forestry, who have gained experience in these fields while serving as vice ministers.

Moreover, Cao Qingze, minister of supervision, and Xiao Yang, minister of justice, have rich experience in legal fields. Wang Senhao, minister of coal industry, and Liu Qi, minister of metallurgical industry, are respectively from China National Coal Corporation and Wuhan Iron and Steel Corporation.

The new government is the result of China's decade-long efforts in having younger, better-educated and professional officials. The choice of 47-year-old Song Defu as minister of personnel represents yet a further break with the tradition of choosing officials on the basis of seniority. Song is expected to give up the present post as the leader of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Presidium Passes Constitution Draft Amendments

OW2903035093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0333
GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—The Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) passed draft amendments to the Constitution and other draft documents and decisions at its fifth meeting held here this morning.

The following are the documents passed at the Presidium meeting:

- draft amendments to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China;
- draft Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and three appendixes and draft designs of Macao regional flag and emblem;
- draft decisions on establishment of the Macao Special Administrative Region and Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region which are explained by Wang Hanbin, executive chairman of the session's Presidium;
- draft decisions on methods for the formation of the first government, legislative assembly and judicial department of the Macao Special Administrative Region;
- draft decisions on establishment of the Committee of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region under the NPC Standing Committee suggested by the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region;
- draft decisions on reports on the work of the NPC Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate;

The above approved documents and decisions will be submitted to the session for approval.

—report on the examination result of the draft Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region made by Xue Ju, chairman of the NPC Law Committee;

—report on dealing with motions and proposals raised by NPC deputies by the session's secretariat delivered by Cao Zhi, deputy secretary-general of the session.

Bulletin Promulgates Constitutional Amendments

OW2903120893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1042 GMT 29 Mar 93

["Bulletin No. 8 of the PRC National People's Congress"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 March (XINHUA)—Bulletin No. 8 of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the PRC.

Amendments to the PRC Constitution, adopted by the First Session of the Eighth NPC on 29 March 1993, are hereby promulgated for implementation.

[Signed] The Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth NPC of the PRC

[Dated] 29 March 1993 in Beijing

NPC Law Committee Report on Macao Basic Law

OW2903133693 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0500 GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)—Xue Ju, chairman of the Law Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC], submitted to the Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth NPC a report on the outcome of the Law Committee's deliberation on the draft Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region [SAR] of the PRC.

In his report, Xue Ju said: Deputies to the First Session of the Eighth NPC deliberated on the draft Basic Law of the Macao SAR of the PRC from 22-24 March. The deputies generally were of the opinion that the Basic Law of the Macao SAR is another important law—following the enactment of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR—drafted by our country to implement the principle of "one country, two systems," and it has profound historical and international significance. To regain Macao, to restore our sovereignty over it, and to achieve reunification of the motherland—these are the common desires our people have harbored over a long period of time, as well as a sacred mission which history has bestowed on us. Our government has abided by the general principle of "one country, two systems" to properly solve the issue of Macao, which has been left over by history, and the basic principles and policies toward Macao expounded specifically in the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on the Macao Issue. The general principle of "one country, two systems" and our country's basic principles and policies toward Macao have been stipulated in the form of legislation in the Basic Law of the Macao SAR. The basic law therefore provides us with a legal guarantee for the realization of "one country, two systems" in Macao. It holds

great significance for the restoration of our sovereignty over Macao in 1999 and to maintaining stability and development in Macao.

The report said: Deputies held that the draft Basic Law of the Macao SAR stipulates that the Macao SAR is an inalienable part of the PRC, and a local administrative region directly under the jurisdiction of the central people's government; that the Macao SAR will, according to law, enjoy a high degree of autonomy, administrative power, legislative power, independent judicial power, and the power of last instance; that the Macao SAR will not implement the socialist system and policies, will retain its original capitalist system and way of life for 50 years, and will implement relevant stipulations to fully reflect the principle of "one country, two systems." Stipulations contained in the chapters and sections under the draft Basic Law of the Macao SAR on the fundamental rights and duties of Macao residents, political system, economy, and cultural and social affairs guarantee that Macao residents enjoy extensive rights and freedom, and take into account interests of all social stratum. All these stipulations were formulated according to the general principle of "one country, two systems" and the specific condition in Macao. Therefore, the stipulations which are feasible, in addition to being favorable to the long-term stability and development of Macao, fully embody the common desire and fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, including Macao compatriots. Deputies agreed that the session should adopt it, and suggested that after its promulgation, the Basic Law of the Macao SAR be extensively publicized in Macao and other regions in the country, so that the people in our country, including Macao compatriots, will work hard together to guarantee the smooth implementation of the basic law and long-term prosperity and stability in Macao.

The report said: The deputies held that the draft Basic Law of the Macao SAR is a product of the joint efforts of the members of the drafting committee for the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, people from all walks of life in Macao, and the people of the whole country, as well as a crystallization of collective wisdom. Since the establishment of the drafting committee in September 1988, members of the committee have conducted democratic consultations, sought common ground while reserving differences, and drawn on collective wisdom and absorbed all useful ideas with the spirit of loving the motherland and Macao. Democracy was fully displayed during the process of drafting the basic law—the drafting committee and the NPC Standing Committee published the full text of the draft twice, extensively solicited opinions in Macao and other regions in the country, earnestly discussed and studied all sorts of different opinions, absorbed useful opinions and proposals, and revised and perfected articles in the draft basic law. Each article in the draft basic law, the three appendixes, the two documents—the "Decision of the NPC on the Method for the Formation of the First Government, Legislative Assembly, and Judiciary Organs of the Macao SAR (Draft)" and "The Proposal on the

Establishment of the Committee for the Basic Law of the Macao SAR under the NPC Standing Committee"—were voted through by secret ballot with a two-thirds majority in the drafting committee. The designs for the regional flag and regional emblem were also approved. The vast number of Macao compatriots and the people of the whole country are relatively satisfied with the draft basic law. Deputies were pleased with the drafting committee for completing the work to draft the basic law in a highly effective manner. Deputies also expressed their approval with the Consultative Committee of the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, which is composed of personnel from all walks of life in Macao, for mounting a lot of effort, in coordination with the work to draft the basic law, to gather and reflect the people's opinions.

The report said: The Law Committee held a meeting on 25 March in accordance with the rules of procedure of the NPC, and a decision of the NPC concerning the procedure of examination and approval and the method of voting for the draft Basic Law of the Macao SAR. It examined the draft Basic Law of the Macao SAR in accordance with the opinions submitted by delegations after they examined the document. The Law Committee held that Article 31 of the Constitution of the PRC states that "the state may establish special administrative regions when necessary, and the systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the NPC in the light of the specific conditions," and since the Basic Law of the Macao SAR has been formulated based on the Constitution of the PRC and the specific condition in Macao, it therefore conforms to the Constitution. Stipulations of the draft basic law on the general principles, relationship between the central authorities and the Macao SAR, fundamental rights and duties of the residents of the Macao SAR, political system, economy, cultural and social affairs, foreign relations, interpretation and amendment of the basic law, and the three appendixes, conform to the general principle of "one country, two systems," the basic principles and policies of our government toward Macao, and the specific condition and needs of Macao. They are favorable to Macao's stability and development, and are in line with the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, including Macao compatriots. The Law Committee thereby approved "The Basic law of the Macao SAR of the PRC (Draft)," including Appendix One: "Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the Macao SAR"; Appendix Two: "Method for the Formation of the Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR"; and Appendix Three: "National Laws to be Applied in the Macao SAR," as well as the Designs for the Regional Flag and Regional Emblem of the Macao SAR (Draft), and suggested that the Presidium make a relevant decision, upon examination and approval, to submit the documents to the session to be voted through.

The report said: The Law Committee examined the "Decision of the NPC on the Method for the Formation of the First Government, Legislative Assembly, and Judiciary Organs of the Macao SAR (Draft)," which was drafted on its behalf by the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Macao SAR, and held that the draft decision has

embodied the principles of national sovereignty and smooth transition, and are feasible. It proposed that the Presidium make the decision to submit the document to be voted through by the session.

In his report, Xue Ju said: The Law Committee approved upon examination the Proposal by the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Macao SAR on the Establishment of the Committee for the Basic Law of the Macao SAR under the NPC Standing Committee. It is of the opinion that the establishment of the committee for the Basic Law of the Macao SAR under the NPC Standing Committee is highly significant to the guaranteeing of a smooth implementation of the Basic Law of the Macao SAR. It has formulated a draft decision to approve the proposal, and suggested that the Presidium make the decision upon examination of the relevant document and submit it for examination and approval by the session.

Current NPC Session To Close 31 Mar

OW2903130993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248
GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—Deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) will deliberate various draft resolutions tomorrow to be adopted at the closing meeting of the current session of NPC Wednesday (March 31).

Beijing TV Interviews Li Peng, Vice Premiers

OW2903105893 Beijing Central Television Network
Program One in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 March 93

[Video report by unidentified station reporter; from the ad hoc "News" program]

[Text] This afternoon, after the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] adjourned at the end of the Seventh Plenary Meeting, Premier Li Peng and Vice Premiers Zhu Rongji and Zou Jiahua, who have been reelected, and newly elected Vice Premiers Li Lanqing and Qian Qichen granted an interview to our station reporter.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Premier Li Peng, how are you? I am from the Central Television station. In the past two days, the NPC session elected, through voting, a new term of government headed by you. This shows the people's support and trust. Would you please say a few words to our television viewers?

[Li Peng] I am very delighted with the reappointed force at the State Council. The four vice premiers will work together with me. I am very pleased.

[Reporter, addressing Zou] Please say a few words.

[Zou] You want me to say a few words. [laughs] I thank the people for trusting me. I will do my best to serve the people.

[Reporter, to Li Lanqing] As this is the first time you have assumed the post of vice premier of the State Council, please say a few words to our television audience.

[Li Lanqing] I also thank the people of the entire country for their trust in me. I will study hard and go all-out to do my work well.

[Reporter] Thank you. [reporter turns to Qian] This is also the first time you have assumed the post of vice premier of the State Council. Please say a few words to our television audience.

[Qian] Doing a good job in foreign affairs work mainly depends on our motherland's being strong. This is the major support. I think this was true in the past, and it will be true in the next five years. Therefore, I will strive to do my work well. I will not dare slack off.

[Reporter] Thank you. Premier Li Peng, do you have any expectations of us?

[Li Peng] Expectations of whom?

[Reporter] Expectations of our television work.

[Li Peng] I hope the mass media will exercise greater supervision on our government work.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

Zhao Ziyang Nominated in Various Elections

HK2903110093 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 29 Mar 93 p 11

[Article: "The Fact That Zhao Ziyang Was Nominated Three Times Indicates Dissatisfaction Over the Way His Case Was Handled"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, who had not been heard in public for a long time, became "active" again at the National People's Congress [NPC] meetings held over the past two days. Zhao Ziyang was mentioned three times by name in the NPC elections held yesterday and day before yesterday. When interviewed on the spot by our reporters yesterday, some NPC deputies said that a few people are still not satisfied with the way in which Zhao Ziyang's case was handled. Other deputies even bluntly said that they had either abstained from voting for or voted against the proposed candidate for premiership.

In the NPC elections held yesterday and the day before yesterday, some deputies nominated Zhao Ziyang as a candidate in their return forms. Yesterday, one deputy cast a vote for Zhao Ziyang when electing the Supreme People's Court president, while another deputy voted for Zhao Ziyang when electing the Supreme People's Procuratorate procurator general.

When electing the state president the other day, one deputy nominated Zhao Ziyang by name as a candidate in his return form. As a result, Zhao Ziyang's name was announced in the NPC conference hall. Upon hearing Zhao Ziyang's name for the first time, Li Peng paused. He then smiled and said something to Jiang Zemin.

After yesterday's elections, our reporters interviewed several NPC deputies who had voted in the elections and asked them what they thought of the fact that some NPC

deputies had nominated Zhao Ziyang as a candidate in the elections held over the past few days. Only two hesitated and did not answer.

An Anhui NPC delegation member said that Zhao Ziyang should not have been nominated because he is not a current NPC deputy (Note: The Constitution stipulates that only candidates for NPC posts are restricted by this regulation whereas candidates for the state presidency, Supreme People's Court presidency, and Supreme People's Procuratorate procuratorship are not under such restrictions). However, some deputies still nominated Zhao Ziyang. This phenomenon indicated that a few people wanted to use the occasion to voice their dissatisfaction with the way in which Zhao's case had been handled.

A member of the Henan NPC Delegation said that people should not be surprised by the fact that some people still want to remember Zhao Ziyang. "Many economic development strategies and measures currently in force were advanced by Zhao Ziyang, were they not? The only difference is that the strategies and measures currently in force are more radical than those advanced by Zhao Ziyang in the past!"

A member of the Sichuan NPC Delegation said that a deputy is entitled to such democratic rights as nominating and voting candidates he prefers. There is nothing strange in this regard. "He can nominate and vote anyone he likes in his heart!"

After explaining that a deputy enjoys such a right as to nominate and vote for anyone he prefers, another member of the Sichuan NPC Delegation said that a deputy can vote for anyone who has reached the adult age as prescribed by the law. The central authorities have never stated that Zhao Ziyang has been deprived of his civil rights. Zhao Ziyang had once served as premier. There was nothing wrong in voting for him.

A NPC deputy from Sichuan's Three Gorges Special Zone said that he had cast affirmative votes in yesterday's elections. He had a fine impression of Li Peng and did not want to nominate anyone else. Although he knew little about candidates for the State Military Commission vice chairmanship and membership, he believed that the proposed personnel arrangements were just fine.

When interviewed by our reporters on the spot yesterday, six deputies admitted that they had either abstained or voted against the proposed candidates. Four of them bluntly admitted that they had abstained or voted against the proposed candidate for the premiership. One deputy explained that a new premier would probably be more capable of guiding market economic development as called for on the mainland recently.

Eighth CPPCC National Committee

Jiang Zemin Discusses Literature, Art

OW2803052893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1427 GMT 26 Mar 93

["Newsletter" by RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Yang Zhenwu (1135 3791 2975) and XINHUA correspondent

Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Hu Xiaomeng (5170 2556 1125): "The Hope of Spring—Notes on Informal Discussions Between General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Members From Literary and Art Circles"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)—The green buds on trees signal the approach of spring. Artists, endowed with keen perceptions, today are able to appreciate the warmth of a spring day without deliberately attempting to do so.

At 0900 on 26 March, more than 100 Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee members from literary and art circles gathered at the Nanda Conference Hall of Beijing's Fengbin Hotel warmly applauded General Secretary Jiang Zemin as he arrived at the conference hall.

Comrades Jiang Zemin, Li Ruihuan, Ding Guangen, and Li Tieying of the central leadership sat in a circle together with CPPCC members from literary and art circles. In a warm and pleasant atmosphere, they opened an unrestrained discussion.

Finding themselves in this scene, many CPPCC members were very excited, and thousands and thousands of words came to mind. Li Ruihuan, who chaired the meeting, urged everyone to "earnestly and efficiently use the time to speak their innermost thoughts and feelings."

"Let me begin first," said CPPCC member Wang Tiecheng, who took the microphone and began to express his views even before Li Ruihuan finished his words. He expressed the hope that the central authorities would pay more attention to literary and art work to enable it to keep pace with rapid economic development and to better reflect real life.

Wu Guanzhong, a veteran painter, pointed out: Issues relating to literature and art should receive adequate attention in building a socialist spiritual civilization. Leaders at all levels should help create a fine environment for the further thriving of literature and art.

"What writers and artists need most is trust," said writer Feng Jicai. He continued: "Literary and art workers are full of feelings and love for the motherland. As creators of spiritual products, they hope that the nation thrives and that the motherland becomes prosperous and strong. The party and state should earnestly resolve their problems and difficulties and strive to bring their initiatives and creativity into full play."

CPPCC member Xie Jin, an old friend of the party general secretary, was more forthright. He loudly appealed: Literary and art circles should strengthen unity and remove internal conflicts. They should seize the current opportunities to turn out good works reflecting an ardent life, and they should cultivate good artists.

Jiang Zemin attentively listened to the members' remarks, from time to time jotting down what the members said. He told Xie Jin: "I met Bai Yang and other old friends when I went to Shanghai. I called you three times, but I was not able to find you. You must be very busy."

Xie Jin said: "After I got home, my family told me the general secretary had phoned. I was very grateful."

The general secretary's amiable and approachable manner deeply moved the members. A warm atmosphere filled the meeting hall and everyone was eager to speak out. As soon as Deng Youmei, a writer, stood up to speak, CPPCC member Xin Fengxia had already grabbed the microphone, saying: "Allow me to speak first, considering my physical disability."

One after another they spoke—Wang Yuqing, Li Guangxi, Mode Gema, Li Zhun, Wu Zuqiang, Xiang Changrong, Ye Wenling, Pan Xia, Ke Limu, Ma Youshan, Zou Dehua, Chen Ailian, Liu Min.... [ellipses as received]

Cao Yu, a veteran writer, sat quietly listening to the others' views. Seeing that he had not had a chance to speak, Li Ruihuan asked him to have the final words.

Cao Yu voiced appreciation for everyone's special consideration. The 83-year-old master in the literary world also said that he hoped to see bold reforms in the literary and art circles. He said that, in this respect, artists should depend on themselves on one hand, and, on the other, depend on government support. He pointed out that, if we want good works, it is necessary to inspire people to have the courage to speak the truth [ti chang gan jiang zhen hua 2251 0235 2413 6199 4176 6114].

After listening to the members' remarks, Jiang Zemin used the words "very educational and enlightening" to express his feelings. He spoke his views on revitalizing and developing literary and art creation as an old friend who loves literature and art.

Jiang Zemin said: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the Fourth Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists in 1979, the vast number of literary and art workers, by their creations, performances, and various other endeavors, have contributed to the magnificent cause of reform, opening up, and modernization. The party and people trust, cherish, and respect the ranks of writers and artists.

Jiang Zemin said: Today we are undertaking a great historical change and are carrying out the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We need our writers and artists to portray, reflect, sing heartily, and poetically and pictorially present this great era and cause. Jiang Zemin ardently urged writers and artists to plunge themselves into the strong currents of our life and times, reflect this new era, discover new materials, shape new individuals, explore new fields, and create more outstanding works that are sound in content and that have artistic appeal. At the same time, he urged them to pay attention to creating works that appeal to different tastes, such as pop songs, which are favored by young people.

"The state must support the development of the fine arts," said Jiang Zemin. He continued: We can save money elsewhere to support the fine arts. Our times are in need of the fine arts.

His remarks were greeted by thunderous applause.

In light of certain developments in literary and art circles, Jiang Zemin proposed: As long as they adhere to the principles of serving the people and socialism, as well as those of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," writers and artists should be completely free to write and perform. We will create an atmosphere of unity, democracy, and harmony for the vast numbers of literary and art workers.

Jiang Zemin emphatically concluded that "unity is essential if literature and art are to thrive," adding that it is necessary to mobilize and unite millions upon millions of people to plunge themselves into socialist literary and artistic undertakings to make them thrive and advance. He urged writers and artists to stress unity and the general interests and to make concerted efforts to help culture and the arts thrive.

Li Ruihuan gave a brief closing speech. He said: Unity is strength, victory, and life. Unity will help produce better works and fine talents. It is hoped that the vast numbers of literary and art workers will clearly recognize the situation, catch up with the ranks, and unite to create more works that are compatible with our times, our people, and our nation.

When the discussions ended after two and half hours, everyone seemed not to have exhausted their words. At a CPPCC member's suggestion, General Secretary Jiang Zemin directed the participants in singing "Unity Is Strength." The militant song echoed in the Great Hall.... [ellipses as received]

Macao Members Discuss Territory's Future

OW2603104993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910
GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region will ensure greater prosperity in Macao, according to some Macao members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Members of the CPPCC National Committee are now here attending the committee's first session.

They expressed the conviction that the Macao Basic Law, which is expected to be adopted by the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) now in session, will provide a legal guarantee for the social stability and economic prosperity of Macao in future.

Tou Koi-iu, a CPPCC National Committee member and vice-chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Macao, said that Macao residents are confident in the smooth transfer of power in the region thanks to the successful drafting of the Basic Law.

According to the Basic Law, Macao will maintain its independence in finance, remain a free port and a region with independent customs.

These advantages, Tou noted, would create more opportunities for Macao to cooperate with neighboring countries and regions, especially with the Pearl River delta, Guangdong Province.

He talked about some specifics.

With the completion of the Macao International Airport, some six million visitors, who earlier had to travel to Macao via Hong Kong every year, can arrive in the city directly.

Guangdong Province has recently signed an agreement with Macao to extend the Guangzhou-Zhuhai Railway to Macao, and a plan has been made to build deep-water wharves in the region.

Another CPPCC member from Macao Ma Man-kei said that Macao has many advantages to develop its local economy. In tandem with the improvement of its infrastructural facilities and rapid economic development, Macao is expected to become a regional multi-facet economic center by the end of this century, he said.

Other CPPCC members from Macao pointed out that the reform and opening drive on the Chinese Mainland has drawn Macao closer with the mainland in terms of economic cooperation. They said Macao can serve as "a bridge" for the mainland to expand its trade relations with other countries, especially with the European Community.

Delegates' 'Notes' Discuss Various Questions

Hong Kong 'Sabotage' Noted

OW2603033593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0307
GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—(Editor's Note: Some of the deputies to the First Session of the Eighth National Congress (NPC) and members of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) now in session have written some notes on questions being discussed. With the authors' agreement, we offer some of them.)

The following are notes written by Deng Youmei, a well-known writer and a member of CPPCC National Committee.

During group discussions, members of CPPCC National Committee, from different places, young or old, with different party affiliation, hold heated discussions on Premier Li Peng's government work report.

Sometimes, they are sharply divided in opinion. There is still harmony, however. It seems they can very well seek common ground while reserving differences.

There is consensus on some questions. The Hong Kong issue is one. All participants accuse the Hong Kong governor of deliberate sabotage by publishing his so-called "constitutional package."

The Chinese people have no differences when it comes to national sovereignty and dignity.

People who say there is no democracy in China should hear the discussions.

China has its own history and culture. The Chinese do not want to market their ways of handling state affairs to other countries, nor do they want to accept foreign types of democracy.

I like soybean milk, but not citrus juice. When I was in the U.S., I didn't drink citrus juice offered me by my hosts. But I am not against other people drinking what they like. This is a small matter of personal preferences. But the principle should be the same. There should be respect for other peoples' preferences on political matters as well.

PRC-Hong Kong Common Needs Seen

OW2803080193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728
GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—(Editor's note: Some of the deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) now in session and members of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) which closed its session Saturday [27 March] have written some notes on questions being discussed. With the authors' agreement, we offer some of them.)

The following are notes written by Lee Kwok Keung, a member of the Eighth National Committee of the CPPCC and editor-in-chief of the Hong Kong-based "WIDE ANGLE" [KUANG CHIAO CHING] magazine.

It is timely and wise for the Chinese central government to decide seizing favorable opportunities to quicken the pace of reform, door opening and modernization with a view to propelling the national economy to a new level.

There are only four years left before Hong Kong returns to the motherland in 1997. Economic prosperity and political stability in the mainland is an essential guarantee for a smooth transfer of power in Hong Kong and a smooth settlement of the Hong Kong issue.

In the five years to come, total imports by the mainland are expected to reach 350 to 400 billion U.S. dollars, to exceed 300 billion envisaged earlier.

At present, more than 50 percent of the mainland's export products go out via Hong Kong. The huge Chinese market with 1.1 billion buyers continuously instills vitality into Hong Kong.

It can be said that, at present, while the mainland needs Hong Hong, Hong Kong needs the mainland more.

So, all the artificially-imposed obstacles cannot stop the trend of cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong.

The mainland has many advantages to be made full use of, such as traditional Chinese medicine, Wushu (martial arts) and other physical activities.

A Hong Kong businessman, who suffered from a chronic disease, has invested over 100 million Hong Kong dollars

in a project in north China after he had been cured by a mainland doctor of traditional Chinese medicine.

Young people are the hope of future and they play a key role in the reunification of the motherland.

In Hong Kong and Taiwan, an increasing number of young are growing up and taking important posts in all fields. It is urgent for Chinese authorities to take measures to win the heart of young people in Taiwan and Hong Kong and other overseas Chinese.

Some activities, such as charity performances for flood victims in east China in 1991 and the "Hope Project" in 1992, can all unite young people from the mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan as well as Overseas Chinese.

Members Hail Supervision, Consultation System

OW2903063193 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 26 Mar 93

["Roundup" by station correspondent (Wang Bingli): "Supervision and Consultation Will Revitalize the Country and Bring Prosperity to the Nation"; from the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Through participation in the discussion of state affairs, every one of the more than 2,000 members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee attending the first session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee has gained a new perspective.

(Zhang Yundong), a CPPCC member from Hong Kong, said: I am a new member. In the past, I heard that the CPPCC was just for show, like a flower vase. Now that I have eye-witnessed what has gone on, I realize that the CPPCC is nothing like that; it is truly taking part in discussing and deciding state affairs, and is playing a major supervisory role. The state attaches great importance to the role of the CPPCC. Democracy with the participation of the CPPCC is true democracy with Chinese characteristics. To the CPPCC, earnest fulfillment of its function in political consultation and democratic supervision is extremely important to democracy in China.

In the past five years, according to CPPCC members (Liu Zhao) and (Guo Qiqiao), the CPPCC has participated in discussing and administering state affairs in accordance with the general policy of the party and state, and has actively put forward proposals, including more than 9,600 motions. Many of their important views and proposals have been adopted by the relevant departments of the party Central Committee and State Council. It can well be said that the CPPCC has produced rich results in its work.

Xiao Gang, another CPPCC member, said: Governments should conscientiously accept the people's supervision. Practice has shown that political consultation and democratic supervision are the strong points of our country's political system. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stated: We are better off with supervision than without it. Everyone making suggestions is better than only a few people making suggestions. The Communist Party always sees things from one perspective. Democratic parties will see things from

another perspective and make suggestions accordingly. In this way, more problems will be reported, and solutions will be more comprehensive. This will be more conducive to decisionmaking. The principles and policies formulated will be more appropriate. If problems were to occur, it would be easier to correct them.

How can the CPPCC bring its role into play more effectively in the new situation? CPPCC members Xiao Dongsheng, (Le yuejia), and (Xi Zhaolin) proposed: Under the CPC leadership, the CPPCC should cultivate a new image reflecting the characteristics of the times. It must ask its organs and members to play the role of masters of the country. To enhance their sense of responsibility consonant with their status as the masters of the country, it is necessary to cultivate an environment of democracy and unity.

Many CPPCC members proposed to regularize and institutionalize political consultation and democratic supervision and, on this basis, take further steps to revise and supplement rules and regulations to enable CPPCC to play a greater historical role. Reform and opening up need a democratic atmosphere, but they also help foster democratic atmosphere. If we uphold democracy and unity and go all out in a down-to-earth manner to improve the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under CPC leadership, our country's democratic construction will enter a new stage.

Standing Committee Members Announced

OW2603234593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)—Following are the name lists of the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general, and Standing Committee members of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference:

Chairman: Li Ruihuan

Vice chairmen: Ye Xuanping, Wu Xueqian, Yang Rudai, Wang Zhaoguo, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme (Tibetan nationality), Seypidin Azizi (Uygur nationality), Hong Xuezhai, Yang Jingren (Hui nationality), Zhou Peiyuan, Deng Zhaoliang, Zhao Puchu, Ba Jin, Liu Jingji, Qian Xuesen, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Qian Zhengying (female), Su Buqing, Hou Jingru, Ding Guangxun, Dong Yinchu, Sun Fuling, Ann Tse Kai, Fok Ying Tung, and Ma Man-kei

Secretary general: Song Demin

Following are the members of the Standing Committee (in the order of the numbers of strokes in their surnames):

Ding Shisun [0002 4258 1327], Yu Hongliang [0060 3163 0081], Wan Guoquan [8001 0948 2938], Ma Dayou [7456 1129 3731], Ma Pinfang [7456 0756 5364], Ma Liesun [7456 3525 1327] (Hui nationality), Wang Hui [3769 1920], Wang Zhitai [3769 0037 3141], Wang Danfeng [3769 0030 7685] (female), Wang Wenyuan [3769 2429 0337], Wang Guangmei [3769 0342 5019] (female), Wang Fuzhi [3769 2105 0037], Wang Yuzhao [3769 6735 2507], Wang Shuyun [3769 0647 0061], Wang Houde [3769 0624

1795], Wang Hongchang [3769 3163 2490], Wang Jifu [3769 3444 1133], Wang Hengfeng [3769 1854 0023], Wang Shenyin [3769 4377 5593], Wang Hongzhen [3769 7703 4394], Wang Zhaohua [3769 3564 5478], Wang Xijue [3769 6932 3635], Wang Lizhi [3769 7812 0037], Mao Zengdian [3029 1073 3329], Fang Rongxin [2455 2837 2946], Badai [1572 1486] (Mongolian nationality), Batubagen [1572 0956 1572 2704] (Mongolian nationality), Kong Lingren [1313 0109 0088] (female), Shi Quan [4258 3123], Shi Bangding [4258 6721 1353] (Miao nationality), Lu Qiang [4151 1730], Lu Bangzheng [4151 6721 2973] (Yi nationality), Ye Danian [0673 1129 1628], Ye Zhishan [0673 5267 0810], Ye Baoshan [0673 1405 3790], Ye Dui [0673 4648 5030], Tian Yinong [3944 0001 6593], Tian Guangtao [3944 0342 3447], Tian Maijiu [3944 7796 0036], Tian Zhaowu [3944 2507 2976], Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628], Feng Yuanwei [7458 0337 5588] (Yi nationality), Feng Kexi [7458 0344 3556], Feng Hongshun [7458 1347 7311], Feng Lida [7458 3810 6671] (female), Feng Tiyan [7458 2748 0061], Ning Guang Kun [1337 0342 1024], Zhao Cunxin [0664 1317 0207] (Dai nationality), Xing Yongning [6717 3057 1337], Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535], Zhu Yuancheng [2612 0337 2052], Zhu Guangya [2612 0342 0068], Zhu Zuolin [2612 0155 7207], Hua Lianhui [5478 5114 1145], Duojie Caidan [1122 2638 2088 2481] (Tibetan nationality), Wu Gangping [6762 3318 5493], Zhuang Shiping [8369 0013 1627], Zhuang Fenggan [8369 6646 3927], Liu Heng [0491 3801], Liu Bao [0491 6283], Liu Guangyun [0491 1639 6663], Liu Shizeng [0491 0013 1073], Liu Hanzhen [0491 3352 2823], Liu Bangrui [0491 6721 3843], Liu Cunzhi [0491 1317 2535], Liu Yandong [0491 1693 2639] (female), Liu Yiming [0491 0076 6900], Liu Yingming [0491 2019 2494], Liu Bingsen [0491 3521 2773], Liu Haiqing [0491 3189 3237], Guan Tao [7070 3447] (female), Guan Shixiong [7070 0013 7160], Jiang Ping [3068 1627], Jiang Jiafu [3068 1367 4395] (Zhuang nationality), Jiang Jingbo [3068 2529 3134], An Shiwei [1344 1102 0251] (Hui), Sun Yannian [1327 1693 1628], Sun Minchu [1327 2404 0443] (Nani nationality), Mai Ciqiu [7796 6337 3808], Gongtangcan Danbeiwangxu [6300 0781 0221 0030 6296 2489 2485] (Tibetan nationality), Rui Xingwen [5360 2622 2429], Yan Qingqing [0917 1987 3237], Yan Keqiang [0917 0344 1730] (Zhuang nationality), Yan Zhongqin [0917 1813 0530], Su Xing [5685 2502], Su He [5685 6378] (Mongolian nationality), Li Gang [2621 0474], Li Yi [2621 3015], Li Ziqi [2621 1311 1142], Li Shiji [2621 0013 3444] (female), Li Jinhai [2621 6855 3189], Li Jinpei [2621 6855 1014], Li Zhensheng [2621 2182 5116], Li Menghua [2621 1125 5478], Li Luyue [2621 7773 6851], Li Liaoyuan [2621 5578 3293], Li Moan [2621 7817 1658], Li Ganliu [2621 6373 7511], Yang Di [2799 1029], Yang You [2799 2881], Yang Yongbin [2799 3057 2430], Yang Guanghua [2799 0342 5478], Yang Jiwan [2799 4764 3834], Yang [2799 2163 3046], Yang Side [2799 2448 1795], Xiao Qian [5135 0051] (Mongolian nationality), Wu Jing [0702 0079], Wu Wenjun [0702 2429 0193], Wu Shiduo [0702 1709 6995], Wu Tingdong [0702 1694 2767] (Dong nationality), Wu Ketai [0702 0344 3141], Wu Xihai [0702 1585 3189], Wu Xiuping [0702 0208 1627], Wu Zuqiang [0702 4371 1730], Wu

Weiran [0702 5588 3544], He Dongchang [0149 2639 2490], He Zhenliang [0149 2182 2733], He Luli [0149 6727 7787] (female), Yu Guocong [0151 0948 3827], Gu Chaohao [6253 6389 6275], Zou Chenglu [6760 2110 6727], Wo Zuquan [3087 4371 0356], Shen Qiuwo [3088 3061 2053], Shen Zulun [3088 4371 0243], Shen Xiayi [3088 6667 3556] (Hui nationality), Song Zhiying [1345 1807 5391], Song Kexiang [1345 0344 3276] (Tujia nationality), Song Hongzhao [1345 7703 6856], Qi Gong [0796 0501] (Manchu nationality), Zhang Quan [1728 2938] (female), Zhang Ming [1728 2494], Zhang Qia [1728 3174], Zhang Jing [1728 4544], Zhang Cunhao [1728 1317 3185], Zhang Quanjing [1728 0356 2529], Zhang Jiye [1728 4764 1008] (Bai nationality), Zhang Zhigong [1728 1807 0361], Zhang Boquan [1728 0130 2938], Zhang Junqiu [1728 0689 4428], Zhang Baoshun [1728 1405 7311], Zhang Chunnan [1728 2504 3948], Zhang Suwo [1728 4790 2053] (female), Zhang Qianer [1728 0051 0059], Zhang Jingli [1728 2417 4409], Zhang Yuanzhen [1728 1254 6297] (female, Manchu nationality), Zhang Xinshi [1728 2450 2514], Lu Rongshu [7120 2827 2885] (Zhuang nationality), Chen Zhongyi [7115 0112 7328], Chen Qizhi [7115 0796 2535], Chen Mingshao [7115 2494 4801], Chen Bingquan [7115 4426 2938], Chen Xuejun [7115 1331 0193], Chen Rongti [7115 2837 1879], Chen Zupei [7115 4371 3099], Chen Jiazhen [7115 1367 2182], Chen Nanxian [7115 7181 0341], Chen Peilie [7115 1014 3525], Chen Binfan [7115 1755 5672], Chen Mingshan [7115 6900 3790], Chen Haozhu [7115 3493 3796] (female), Shao Hengqiu [6370 1854 4428], Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub [2139 2404 4792 2597 0243 3796] (Tibetan nationality), Song Bu [2646 1580] (Tu nationality), Ming Yang [2494 2543], Luo Guanzong [5012 0385 1350], Luo Hanxian [5012 3211 0341], Luo Haocai [5012 6275 2088], Patiman Jiakulin [1584 2251 2581 6328 1655 2651] (female, Kazak nationality), Yue Shucang [1471 2579 0221] (Manchu nationality), Jin Jian [6855 7003] (Manchu nationality), Jin Kaicheng [6855 7030 6134], Jin Riguang [6855 2480 0342] (Korean nationality), Jin Taijia [6855 3141 3946] (Korean nationality), Jin Luxian [6855 6727 6343], Zhou Yuliang [0719 5280 5328] (female), Zhou Tongshan [0719 0681 0810], Zhou Shaozheng [0719 4801 6154], Zhou Tienong [0719 6993 6593], Zheng Wantong [6774 8001 6639], Zheng Shouyi [6774 1343 0308] (female), Zheng Lizhi [6774 0536 1807], Zong Huaide [1350 2037 1795], Fang Weizhong [2075 4580 0022], Jing Shuping [4842 0647 1627], Xiang Chaozong [7309 2600 1350] (Miao nationality), Zhao Xianshun [6392 0341 7311], Zhao Weizhi [6392 0251 0037], Zhao Qingfu [6392 1987 1133], Zhao Haifeng [6392 3189 1496], Zhao Weicheng [6392 4580 5256] (Manchu nationality), Hu Zhengming [5170 2973 0682], Hu Rulei [5170 1172 7191], Hu Eting [5170 1494 0080], Hu Honglie [5170 7703 3525], Yu Lei [0358 7191], Yu Zeyou [0358 3419 3731], Shi Dianbang [2457 1156 6721], Jiang Xiaoqin [1203 4562 3830] (female), Jiang Peilu [1203 1014 4389], Jiang Xiesheng [1203 3610 3932], Qiangba Qamba Chuli [1874 2089 1730 1572 6375 0441] (Tibetan nationality), He Jingzhi [6320 2417 0037], Qin Wenjun [4440 2429 0193], Yuan Mu [5913 2606], Yuan Xingpei [5913 5887 7198], Yuan Longping [5913 7127 1627], Du Benjie [6757 2609

3381], Nie Weiping [5119 5898 1627], Jia Yibin [6328 0076 2430], Gu Yingqi [7357 5391 1142] (Manchu nationality), Qian Liren [6929 2621 0088], Qian Jingren [6929 2529 0088], Xu Simin [1776 0934 3046], Xu Zhichun [1776 1807 4783], Xu Yingrui [1776 5391 6904], Xu Zhaolong [1776 2507 7127], Xu Zhantang [1776 1445 1016], Xu Chonghua [1776 1504 5478], Xu Weicheng [1776 1919 6134], Israel Epstein [1947 3380 2448 0982], Gao Tian [7559 1131], Gao Di [7559 3695], Gao Zhanxiang [7559 0594 4382], Gao Xingmin [7559 5281 3046], Gao Zhenjia [7559 2182 1367], Gao Jingde [7559 2529 1795], Gao Zhenning [7559 6966 1337], Guo Dongpo [6753 2639 0980], Guo Xiuyi [6753 4423 0308] (female), Guo Xiuzhen [6753 4423 3791] (female), Tang Limin [0781 4539 3046], Tang Youqi [0781 2589 4388], Tang Shubei [0781 2885 0271], Tang Aoqing [0781 2407 1987], Tang Xianqian [0781 5046 0578], Pu Shan [3184 1472], Tan Jiazhen [6151 1367 4394], Tan Haosheng [6151 6964 3932], Tao Kaiyu [7118 7030 5940], Samding Doje Pamo [2718 7307 1122 0679 1584 1191] (female, Tibetan nationality), Huang Kun [7806 2492], Huang Daneng [7806 1129 5174], Huang Ganying [7806 3927 5391] (female), Huang Keli [7806 0344 4539], Huang Qizhang [7806 0796 4545], Huang Qixing [7806 0366 1472], Huang Junshan [7806 1498 1472], Huang Liangchen [7806 0404 1057], Mei Yangzheng [2734 7402 2973], Sawdanov Zayir [2580 6671 6179 1133 2089 5030 1422] (Uygur nationality), Pan Jun [4149 0193] (Yao nationality), Yan Hongchen [7051 3163 5256], Liang Buting [2733 2975 1656], Liang Shangli [2733 1424 4539], Liang Huangzhou [2733 7806 5153], Liang Yuning [2733 5940 1337] (female, Zhuang nationality), Peng Shaoyi [1756 1421 6654], Peng Sixun [1756 0674 8113] (Tujia nationality), Ge Zhicheng [5514 1807 2052], Dong Youxian [5516 1635 8300] (female), Jiang Zhenghua [5592 2973 5478], Jiang Minkuan [5592 3046 1401], Jiang Guanghua [5592 0342 0553], Jiang Lijin [5592 7787 6855] (female), Han Xu [7181 0650], Han Shenggui [7181 3932 6311] (Hui nationality), Han Meilin [7181 5019 2651], Han Peixin [7181 1014 0207], Cheng Lianchang [4453 6647 2490], Cheng Zhiqing [4453 6125 7230] (female), Fu Yuantian [0256 0337 1131], Tong Fu [4547 0256], Zeng Jinyi [2582 6602 5030], Xie Xide [6200 1585 1795] (female), Lu Ming [6424 2494], Xie Feng [6043 1496], Jamyang Losang Jigme Tubdain Qoigy Nyima [0857 2606 2876 3157 2718 0036 5019 0956 0030 0606 0679 1441 3854] (Tibetan nationality), Cai Wenhao [5591 2429 3185], Guan Zhongwei [4619 0112 0251], Liao Yanxiong [1675 1693 7160], Liao Canhui [1675 3503 6540], Liao Jingwen [1675 7234 2429] (female), Li Yuhang [7812 6657 5300], Jian Tiancong [5054 1131 5115] (Uygur nationality), Pan Peilei [3382 5563 5628] (Gaoshan nationality), Huo Muzheng [7202 2021 1767] (female), Dai Shuhe [2071 2885 0735], and Dai Ailian [2071 1947 5571] (female).

Session Closes, Endorses Li Peng Work Report

OW2703020393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's

Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) ended this morning with a call urging its members to rally around the Communist Party in working for the economic revitalization and reunification of China.

A political resolution was put to a vote and passed, stating approval for the government work report delivered by Premier Li Peng and for amending the Constitution.

The resolution also voices support for the government's position on the Hong Kong issue, highly evaluates the draft Basic Law on the Macao Special Administrative Region, and reiterates its position on the Taiwan issue.

Li Ruihan, in a 5,000-word speech, expounded on the significance of CPPCC's work, urging its members to actively discuss and participate in state affairs.

Sitting on the front row of the rostrum were CPPCC National Committee's newly-elected Chairman Li Ruihan, Vice Chairmen Ye Xuanping, Wu Xueqian, Yang Rudai, Wang Zhaoguo, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Azizi, Hong Xuezhi, Yang Jingren, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Qian Zhengying, Su Buqing, Ding Guangxun, Dong Yinchu, Sun Fuling, Ann Tse Kai, Fok Ying Tung Ma Man-kei, and Secretary-General Song Demin.

Top party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing and Hu Jintao were present at the session.

Political Resolution Issued

OW2703050193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0403 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Political Resolution of the First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference adopted on 27 March 1993]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] endorses the government work report given by Premier Li Peng, and endorses the revision of some parts of the "PRC Constitution." The session maintains: Proceeding along the course of building socialism with Chinese characteristics under the guidance of the CPC, Chinese people of all nationalities have achieved significant, world-renowned successes in all fields over the last five years. In the next five years, we must seize the Opportunities to speed up the pace of reform, opening up and modernization; promote the establishment of a socialist market economic system; do a good job in restructuring the administrative system and government organs; strengthen the role of agriculture and improve the work in rural areas; speed up changing the operating mechanisms of state-owned enterprises; intensify democratic construction, the development of the legal system, and the build of a spiritual civilization; attach importance to the development of education, and science and technology; expedite progress in all social sectors; and strive to achieve the grand objective of quadrupling the GNP ahead of schedule so that the national economy can reach a higher level.

The session resolutely supports the Chinese Government's solemn and just stand on the Hong Kong issue, and strongly denounces the British Hong Kong authorities' perfidious act of setting up obstacles and creating confusion, with the British Government's support, to the Hong Kong Government's smooth change of command and smooth transition. The session firmly believes that our government has both the determination and the ability to restore its sovereignty over Hong Kong. The session speaks highly of the "Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (draft)" which has been submitted to the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] for deliberation; and believes that the adoption and implementation of the law will be a fundamental guarantee for Macao's smooth transition, and long stability and prosperity. The session reiterates that Taiwan is an inalienable component part of our country's sacred territory. We resolutely oppose any attempts or acts to create an independent Taiwan and split the motherland. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will consider the fundamental interests of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, and make a positive response at an early date to the question of reunifying the motherland. We are placing even more hopes on the Taiwan people in this regard. The session firmly believes that the Chinese nation's great cause of reunifying the motherland in accordance with the principle of "peaceful reunification and one country with two systems" will certainly be accomplished.

The session holds that the Seventh CPPCC National Committee has further promoted all its work and has made important contributions to maintaining stability in the country, to enhancing unity among the people of all nationalities and all circles, and to promoting socialist modernization. The session calls on all participating organizations in the CPPCC, as well as the CPPCC organizations at all levels and their members, to continue to study and thoroughly implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress; work under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building a socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line of "one central task and two basic points"; actively support and assist the government in accelerating reform, opening up, and economic construction, and strive to accomplish the tasks in next five years; to earnestly perform the duties of political consultation and democratic supervision, play an even better role in multi-party cooperation, consultation, and supervision, and promote socialist democracy; consolidate and develop the patriotic united front and maintain stability in society across the country; and strengthen the CPPCC organizations at all levels, further promote CPPCC work, and create a new situation. The session calls on all parties, personalities without party affiliation, mass organizations, and the people of all nationalities and all circles to unite even more closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core, and make new contributions to the great cause of rejuvenating China and reunifying the motherland.

Hong Kong Draft Resolution Changed

HK2803050193 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
28 Mar 93 p 2

[By WEN WEI PO reporters' group: "CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Ye Xuanping Says It Is Necessary To Expose Chris Patten's Hypocrisy"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—Deputy director of the State Council Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Chen Ziyang reiterated here today that the Chinese Government will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong in accordance with the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and the provisions of the relevant agreements reached between China and Britain.

The Political Resolution (draft) of the First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] was officially adopted during the closing meeting of the session today. A sentence in the original draft version reads: "The Chinese Government has the determination and the ability to resume the exercise of sovereignty in accordance with the schedule." But the last five words "in accordance with the schedule" were deleted from the adopted final version. In another sentence in the original version which reads: "...the atrocious actions to stir up chaos...", the adjective "atrocious" was also deleted. Asked about these changes, Chen Ziyang, who was present at this morning's closing meeting, said it is merely a question of wording, and the Sino-British Joint Declaration has already clearly stipulated set the date when China is to recover its sovereignty over Hong Kong.

Ye Xuanping, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, was asked by correspondents whether the deletion of the above-mentioned expressions implies some flexibility on the part of the Chinese Government. In a sense of humor Ye answered: "Now it is Chris Patten who has flexibility [tan 1734], he has been flexing [tan 1734] this way and that way. If he keeps being flexible, we cannot but follow suit... We must clearly expose Chris Patten's hypocrisy to Hong Kong compatriots and our fellow countrymen in the mainland, and point out to them that Chris Patten is selling out Hong Kong people's interests." People in Hong Kong need not speculate on the deleted words, as the Chinese Government will still be abiding by the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law, he added.

Ye Xuanping also pointed out: By making use of some issues left over from the many years of colonial rule, Chris Patten is now launching large projects, introducing a deficit budget, and initiating a residential flat purchasing program for better-off strata, with a view to "seeking popular support." These are really "wicked" plots. Ye also noted: Since Britain cannot turn Hong Kong into a special administrative region that it can continue to manipulate, it now intends to render Hong Kong an awful mess. During the interview, Ye Xuanping even referred to Chris Patten as "a troublemaker." He said Chris Patten was sent by John Major to Hong Kong to stir up trouble. He also urged Hong Kong residents to rest assured. China hopes to

maintain prosperity and stability in Hong Kong, and this is also the common will of all the Chinese people, he said. Whatever problems may arise can be resolved so long as the China mainland and Hong Kong cooperate with each other, he added.

Hong Kong, Taiwan Policies Supported

OW2703032293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0312
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (XINHUA)—The First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) closed here this morning with a call urging its members to rally around the Communist Party in working towards economic revitalization and reunification of China.

The session urged all the political parties, personalities with no party affiliation, public groups and representatives of all nationalities and from all circles to make new contributions to the "grand cause of revitalizing the national economy and reuniting the motherland."

The session called for a close rally around the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee headed by General Secretary Jiang Zemin.

A political resolution of the session was put to a vote and passed, stating approval for the government work report delivered by Premier Li Peng and for amending the Constitution.

The resolution affirmed the "great achievements" the nation has made in building socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the Communist Party in the past five years. For the next five years, it calls for efforts to seize good opportunities, accelerate reform, opening and modernization, and step up the establishment of a socialist market economy.

The session firmly supported the government's "solemn and just" position on the Hong Kong issue, strongly denouncing the Hong Kong authorities' perfidious act of setting up obstacles and creating chaos for a smooth transfer of power and transition in Hong Kong, the document says.

The session highly evaluates the draft Basic Law for the Macao Special Administrative Region, which has been submitted to the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress (NPC) for deliberation. Adoption and implementation of the draft Basic Law will serve as a fundamental guarantee for a smooth transition as well as long-term stability and prosperity in Macao, the resolution says.

The document, in reiterating that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's sacred territory, says "we stand firmly opposed to any attempt or move aimed at creating the independence of Taiwan and splitting the motherland. We hope the Taiwan authorities will proceed from the fundamental interests of people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits and give a positive and early response with regard to the issue of reunification of the motherland."

Finally, the resolution calls on all the participating units and organizations at all levels, as well as all the members, of the CPPCC, to "positively support and assist" the government in stepping up reform, opening and economic construction.

Chairman Li Ruihuan, in a long speech, expounded on the important significance of CPPCC as China's most influential organization for developing patriotic united front work. He called on the new CPPCC National Committee to "unite with all the forces that can be united" and bring all positive factors into full play.

In performing its functions of political consultation and democratic supervision, the CPPCC needs to actively participate in and discuss state affairs, Li said. On the other hand, the Communist Party should "voluntarily and conscientiously" invite the consultation and supervision of democratic parties and democratic personages with no party affiliation, said Li, a Standing Committee member of the Chinese Communist Party's Politburo.

Also, Li stressed the need to "create a democratic and harmonious environment," saying that freedom of criticism and the voicing of different views must be guaranteed at all CPPCC meetings.

The closing session also passed a resolution on changing the term of office of people's political consultative conferences at the county level, extending the previous three years to five years.

Also passed was a report on the handling and examination of proposals submitted to the session. Of the 1,799 proposals put forth by 1,465 members, 1,727 were put on file for investigation.

Party and government leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li and Qiao Shi had a photo taken with all the members of the CPPCC Eighth National Committee after meeting with them right after the session's close.

Present on the occasion were also Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing, Hu Jintao, Yao yilin, Ding Guangen and Tian Jiyun.

Li Ruihuan Speech

OW2703120093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0443 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Speech by Li Ruihuan, chairman of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), at the closing meeting of the First Session of the CPPCC Eighth National Committee in Beijing on 27 March]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—Fellow members, comrades:

The First Session of the Eighth National Committee the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], having successfully completed its tasks on the agenda, is coming to an end today.

The current session is convened under the new situation in which people of all nationalities across the nation are earnestly studying and implementing the guidelines of the

14th CPC National Congress and going all out to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. During the session, 2,000 committee members gathered together to hear and discuss the report on work of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC Seventh National Committee, sat in on the first full meeting of the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], and heard and participated in discussions on Premier Li Peng's report on government work. Fellow members have put forward many valuable ideas and suggestions on ways to accelerate the pace of reform, opening up, and the modernization drive; to promote the spiritual civilization, democracy, and the legal system; and to bring about a new situation in CPPCC work, manifesting their great sense of responsibility for the state and people as well as the close relationship between CPC, democratic parties, and personages without political affiliation, who treat each other with all sincerity and share weal and woe. The current session is a meeting of democracy, a meeting of unity, a meeting that carries forward the cause and forges ahead into the future.

My fellow members demonstrated their confidence in us by electing us members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC Eighth National Committee. I appreciate it. Among members of the new standing committee are veteran comrades who have worked in the CPPCC for many years, as well as new comrades who broadly represent various walks of life. We—the new standing committee—will certainly try to live up to your expectations by learning from and cooperating closely with one another in order to carry out our work well together.

I.

The CPPCC is the most extensive patriotic united front organization in China. It is an outcome of the victory of the Chinese people's protracted struggle under the leadership of the CPC, a major component of the socialist political structure with Chinese characteristics. Since the CPPCC's inception, outstanding leaders of the CPC—Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao, and Li Xiannian—have served as its chairman. Under their excellent leadership, the CPPCC has, over the decades, played a significant role in the founding of the People's Republic of China, in advancing socialist revolution and construction, and in promoting the great unity of the Chinese nation and friendly international exchanges. Particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it has made major contributions in bringing order out of chaos; in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity; in promoting reform, opening up, and the two civilizations; and in promoting motherland reunification and safeguarding world peace. The CPPCC is an institution jointly founded by the CPC, democratic parties, and personages without political affiliation. It is a precious heritage that we must cherish assiduously and carry forward and develop well.

The CPPCC is an important organizational form for the basic political system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation led by the CPC, and it has a positive role to play in the development of socialist democracy.

Bringing about a highly developed socialist democracy is an inevitable trend of historical development; it also represents the people's common wishes and a long-term CPC objective. The report to the 14th CPC National Congress points out: "Democracy among the people is an essential requirement for socialism and one of its intrinsic characteristics. Without democracy and a legal system, there can be no socialism or socialist modernization." The people's congress system and the system of the multiparty cooperation and political consultation led by CPC that are practiced in China constitute a new type of democratic system suited to China's reality. This system differs from the parliamentary system and multiparty system in some countries and differs from the one-party system in other countries. Under the system in China, people can fully express their opinions on important state issues through consultations while exercising their democratic rights through elections and voting; they can exercise extensive democratic supervision in addition to legal supervision. The democratic consultations adopted by the CPPCC help fully solicit opinions and suggestions from democratic parties and bring into play the role of the leadership of the CPC and the democratic parties in participating in and discussing political and state affairs, expand channels in which people express their opinions so as to respect the common wishes of the majority and take into account the minority's reasonable demands, and promote democracy under the prerequisite of maintaining unity and stability and, in turn, consolidate and develop the political situation of unity and stability in the process of pursuing democracy. Such democratic consultation is a major creation of China's political development and a major feature and strength of China's system of socialist democracy.

The next five years—the term of the CPPCC Eighth National Committee—will be a crucial period for the achievement of the second-step strategic objective of China's modernization drive. During the five years, we should—under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the basic line for the primary stage of socialism, and the plans adopted by 14th CPC National Congress—seize the opportune moment so our national economy will reach a new level; accelerate the pace of reform and opening up so as to achieve new breakthroughs in the establishment of a socialist market economic system; further strengthen socialist democracy, the legal system, and the two civilizations to bring about comprehensive social progress; implement the policy of "one country, two systems" to advance the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland; and actively develop friendly relations with foreign countries in order to create a better international environment for domestic construction. The new situation and new tasks have presented new demands on the CPPCC. The CPPCC's tasks are heavier rather than lighter; the arena where it can play a role has expanded rather than having been reduced. We must fully understand the CPPCC's important status and functions in the new period, adapt to the new situation, explore new channels, and make new contributions.

II.

Great missions require broad unity, and broad unity yields great achievements. Only by constantly consolidating and expanding great unity can we safeguard social stability, preserve harmonious interpersonal relations, make full use of our time to engage in construction, seize the opportunity to develop ourselves, tap our potential, bring into full play the Chinese people's talents and wisdom, pluck up our national spirits, and unite forces both at home and abroad. Unity is a basic guarantee for the achievement of the tasks set at the 14th CPC National Congress; it is a source of strength for us to surmount difficulties and obstacles and to stand the test of storms. The new CPPCC committee must hold high the banner of great unity and with all its heart and might strive to mobilize all positive factors, turn negative factors into positive ones, and unite all forces that can be united.

At present, consolidation and development of the unity of the Chinese nation enjoy broad common bases and various favorable conditions. The important talks given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping when he visited the south are an illustration of a grand blueprint for accelerating China's modernization drive, which points to a correct path for building China into a strong and prosperous country. The 14th CPC National Congress, at which the guiding position of the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics was established, passed a number of major decisions that provide ideological, political, and organizational guarantees for China's long-term stability and development. The great goal for the reunification of the motherland and prosperity of the nation reflects the common aspiration of the Chinese people both at home and abroad and creates favorable conditions for abandoning previous enmity and seeking overall interests. China's shining, rich, profound, long-standing, and well-established traditions and culture have nourished the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation generation after generation; they have a strong unifying ability and cohesive force. Our Chinese nation is a great one; our ancestors in history made great contributions to mankind. Today, we can and should join hands for a great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and continue creating brilliant achievements worthy of our ancestors.

The CPPCC includes representatives from more than 30 sources, including the CPC; the democratic parties; democratic figures without party affiliation; people's organizations; minority nationalities; all circles of society; compatriots of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao; and overseas Chinese. The CPPCC itself symbolizes the great unity of the Chinese nation. The CPPCC has accumulated a number of valuable experiences in how to promote and realize the great unity of the Chinese nation. First, there is seeking common ground while reserving differences. Common ground is the foundation of unity. We should focus on common ground, attach importance to it, and develop it in the course of working together in the spirit of cooperation. At the present stage, seeking common ground means seeking total consensus for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, for reunifying the motherland, and

for invigorating the Chinese nation. Meanwhile, we should face differences squarely, admit that there are differences, and allow for the reservation of differences. Second, there is strengthening broad ties. Through various forms, we should create the necessary conditions for broadening contacts, strengthening ties, and enhancing friendship among CPPCC members, between CPPCC members and the masses, and between people at home and abroad. Third, there is constantly keeping in touch to exchange views. Members of various parties and people of all circles should keep in touch and hold heart-to-heart talks regularly. In particular, they should promptly exchange information and views on major issues and important moves so as to enhance understanding, deepen understanding, and eliminate misunderstanding, so as to achieve consensus. Fourth, there is the necessity to be good at working together in the spirit of cooperation. In work, all parties should get along on the basis of equality, treat each other with sincerity, respect each other, and learn from each other. We should fully trust and support members of the democratic parties and democratic people without party affiliation who hold leading positions so that they will have functions and powers to exercise. In short, by carrying out effective work, we should constantly consolidate and develop the broadest alliance of all socialist workers, patriots who support socialism, and patriots who support the reunification of the motherland.

III.

Political consultation and democratic supervision constitute the major functions of the CPPCC. Political consultation principally means carrying out consultations on major matters regarding the state's major policies and political life, and on important issues of economic and social development, before policy-decisions are made. Democratic supervision principally means supervising the implementation of the state constitution, laws, and decrees, the implementation of major policies of the state, and the exercising of functions by state institutions and their working personnel. Practice has proved that this method of political consultation and supervision is conducive to the free airing of views and to the pooling of the wisdom of the masses, thus enabling policymaking to be done in a scientific and democratic way; it is also conducive to the discovery of problems, correction of mistakes, and prompt and effective improvement of work; and is also conducive to arriving at a consensus and to coordinating work methods to push ahead the healthy development of our undertakings.

Over the past scores of years, the CPC and members of the democratic parties and democratic people without party affiliation have explored how to improve political consultation and democratic supervision. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, and the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, have made brilliant expositions on this subject. We must understand them well and conscientiously implement them.

First, it is necessary to carry forward the spirit of being masters of the country. All CPPCC members, no matter to

which parties, organizations, or circles they belong, must put the interests of the state and the nation above all else; regard the realization of the four modernizations drive, the reunification of the motherland, and the invigoration of the Chinese nation as their own responsibilities; take the initiative in expressing opinions on major state affairs in the course of participating in the discussion of state affairs; conscientiously put forward proposals and criticism, boldly adhere to the truth, and correct mistakes promptly.

Second, it is necessary to stress the importance of listening to opinions modestly. Being the ruling party, the CPC should take the lead in carrying out the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe," and take the initiative in inviting members of democratic parties and democratic people without party affiliations to take part in consultations and supervision. Leading cadres should listen to advice that is not very pleasing to the ears and be good at adopting useful opinions and carrying them out so as to enable people to see the results; leading cadres should never act like Lord Ye, who claimed to be fond of dragons but in fact was mortally afraid of them, never act like one who hides his illness for fear of treatment, and thus adopt a bureaucratic attitude which is outwardly polite but in fact perfunctory. Party members who are CPPCC members or who are working in CPPCC organs should serve as models in working together in the spirit of cooperation, models in performing official duties with honesty, and models in developing a democratic style of work. Only in this way can political consultation and democratic supervision be conducted constantly not intermittently, broadly not narrow-mindedly, and conscientiously not superficially.

Third, it is necessary for us to create a democratic and harmonious environment. It is normal for there to be different opinions among members of the CPPCC. We should not only allow the expression of different opinions, but welcome them. If views of everyone on issues are the same, if no one offers different opinions for comparison, and if there is no criticism and counter-criticism, political consultation and democratic supervision are meaningless. At various CPPCC meetings, we should effectively guarantee the freedom to criticize and express different opinions, and enable people of all circles to express their views in a straightforward manner. We should adhere to the principle of "three no's," namely we should not capitalize on somebody's vulnerable point, we should not label people, and we should not come down upon anyone with a big stick [bu da gun zi 0008 2092 2760 1311], in order to create and develop a lively political situation.

Fourth, it is necessary for us to establish and perfect rules and regulations. The "Provisional Regulations on Political Consultation and Democratic Supervision" enacted by the Seventh CPPCC National Committee is an important step in institutionalizing and regularizing the work of the CPPCC, and we should continue to develop in this direction. We should constantly strengthen the work and system of political consultation and democratic supervision and make the various activities of the CPPCC more effective as

a socialist market economy is established in our country, as people's material and spiritual standard of living is raised, as more frequent changes occur between China and other countries in political, economic and cultural fields, and as changes occur the memberships of CPPCC committees. We should inherit and carry forward this fine tradition, create and sum up new experiences, and further develop the system of political consultation and democratic supervision in the new historic situation.

IV.

In order to successfully accomplish the honorable task entrusted to us by history and create a new situation in carrying out the work of the CPPCC, the new CPPCC committees must strive to improve their own work and strengthen efforts at study. CPPCC organizations should develop the fine tradition of self-education. It is necessary to encourage members to consciously and willingly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; study current affairs, political affairs, and laws and policies of the state; study modern scientific and cultural knowledge; and, in particular, penetratingly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should attach importance to investigation and study. We should strive to create the right conditions and encourage CPPCC members to go deep into reality and among the masses to understand the actual situation. On the subject of economic construction, we should encourage CPPCC members to offer practical opinions and suggestions on problems for which the masses have shown great concern, and which should be promptly solved by the peoples governments. We should sum up experiences. In practice over a long period of time, the CPPCC National Committee and various local CPPCC committees have accumulated abundant experience in discussing and taking part in state affairs, in giving full play to the wisdom of members of CPPCC committees, and in developing contacts at home and abroad. Those experiences should be summed up conscientiously. We should constantly improve the administrative work of various organs of CPPCC committees and provide better services for the work of members of CPPCC committees.

Fellow members, comrades: Long ago, the CPC set forth the general policy of "peaceful reunification" and "one country, two systems." Taiwan is China's sacred territory, and achieving reunification of our motherland is the common desire of the people on both sides of the strait. We propose that the two sides negotiate as early as possible on achieving peaceful reunification. We are firmly opposed to the establishment of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" in any form, and we are firmly opposed to any attempt or move intended to create "an independent Taiwan." We hope that the Taiwan authorities will attach importance to the national interests, follow the historical trend, and make a sensible decision at an early date for achieving the great cause of national reunification. Hong Kong and Macao will be returned to the motherland one after another in 1997 and 1999. We must ensure the stable and smooth transition of Hong Kong and Macao and their long-term stability and prosperity after their reversion.

We are firmly oppose any move that goes against the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the commitment that the development of Hong Kong's political system must converge with the Basic Law, and the relevant understandings which the Chinese and British sides have already reached. We hope that all patriotic Chinese people who support the reunification of the motherland will do more useful and practical work for promoting the great cause of reunification in order that, together, we can write a new chapter in the brilliant history of the Chinese nation.

Let us unite closely around the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, and work hard to fulfill the historical tasks in the new period with full confidence under the great banner of patriotism and socialism!

I now declare: The First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee has successfully closed!

Yang Rudai Comments on New Post

OW2703213293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0553 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Report on interview with Yang Rudai, newly appointed CPPCC National Committee vice chairman, by XINHUA reporter Yang Li (2799 0500) and correspondent Shi Benxiu (4258 2609 4423); place and date not given]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—During an interview with reporters after being elected vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee, Yang Rudai expressed the following feelings: "I will properly perform as a new recruit at the CPPCC post."

How does he view the change from a local work post to the CPPCC National Committee? Yang Rudai said: "I have been engaged in regional work for a long time. Now I will be directly involved in CPPCC work as a new recruit. Continual studying is the only way to expeditiously immerse myself in the CPPCC role. I will learn from veteran comrades who have been involved in CPPCC work and personages of various circles in the CPPCC. In particular, I will learn while engaging in CPPCC work in the future."

Commenting on CPPCC work, Yang Rudai said to the reporters: "The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under CPC leadership has been China's basic political system. The 14th CPC National Congress has regarded improving the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultations under CPC leadership as important aspects of China's political restructuring. The task is very arduous and involves a lot of realistic work."

Yang Rudai held: As long as a person is a Communist Party cadre—regardless of what post he holds—he must have a work style characterized by diligent participation in state affairs in a down-to-earth manner. When reviewing his work in Sichuan, he expressed grave concern over the current situation in the agricultural sector.

He said: "It is absolutely correct that the party Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. While working in Sichuan, I deeply felt that Sichuan is a miniature of China: both have a large population, including many nationalities with a small amount of arable land, and peasants comprise 90 percent of the total population. Only after stabilizing agriculture as the foundation of the national economy can we steadily promote national reform and construction. The traditional agricultural sector has been able to adequately feed and clothe the peasants; however, for peasants to become really rich and prosperous and for rural economic strength to develop, we should strive to enhance secondary and tertiary industries and to upgrade village and town enterprises. Yang Rudai held: We should listen more to peasants' appeals, and we should not disappoint the peasants—let alone harm them.

Yang Rudai has full confidence in the new task. When commenting on plans for his future work, he said: "The CPPCC is a depository of 'professionals' and 'intelligent intellectuals.' It has gathered representatives, experts, and scholars from all circles. We should—through our efforts—enable them to amiably utilize their respective specialties. We should cooperate and work together with nonparty members and warmly befriend them. I will make contributions 'as a new recruit' to developing a socialist market economy, to consolidating the socialist democracy, and to safeguarding and developing a political situation characterized by stability and unity."

Jiang Zemin, Leaders Greet Session Closing

OW2703062593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0417 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—After successfully completing all items on its agenda, the two-week-long First Session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] ended in the Great Hall of the People this morning. [passage omitted]

Today's meeting was chaired by Ye Xuanping, National CPPCC Committee vice chairman. Seated on the front row of the rostrum were National CPPCC Committee Chairman Li Ruihuan; Vice Chairmen Wu Xueqian, Yang Rudai, Wang Zhaoguo, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Scypdin Aze, Hong Xuezhi, Yang Jingren, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Qian Zhengying, Su Buqing, Ding Guanxun, Dong Yinchu, Sun Fuling, Tsakai Ann [An Zijie], Henry Fok Ying Tung [Huo Yingdong], and Ma Man Kei [Ma Wanqi]; and National CPPCC Committee Secretary General Song Demin.

Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing, Hu Jintao, Yao Yilin, Ding Guangen, Tian Jiyun, Li Lanqing, Li Tieying, Yang Baibing, Wu Bangguo, Zou Jiahua, Chen Xitong, Jiang Chunyun, Qian Qichen, Wei Jianxing, Xie Fei, Wen Jiabao, Wang Hanbin, Zhang Zhen, and Ren Jianxin attended the meeting, and offered their warm congratulations on the session's conclusion.

Of the 2,093 Eighth National CPPCC Committee members, 1,818 attended today's meeting, which constituted the statutory quorum.

During the session, more than 2,000 CPPCC members listened to and discussed the Seventh National CPPCC Committee Standing Committee work report, attended the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress as observers, and listened to and discussed Premier Li Peng's Government Work Report. They expressed many valuable views and made many valuable suggestions regarding the efforts to accelerate reform, opening up, and modernization; to strengthen spiritual civilization and democratic legal institutions; and to create new prospects for the CPPCC's work. They displayed a strong sense of responsibility toward the country and the people, and reflected the CPC's close relationship of treating each other with full sincerity and sharing weal and woe with various democratic parties and democrats with no party affiliation. The entire session was filled with a warm atmosphere characterized by democracy, unity, and a process by which the cause of our predecessors was carried forward and the future was ushered in.

At 0900 [0100 GMT], Ye Xuanping declared the opening of the closing ceremony. The meeting adopted the political resolution of the First Session of the Eighth National CPPCC Committee, a resolution of the First Session of the Eighth National CPPCC Committee on amending Article 41 of Chapter 4 of the "CPPCC Constitution," and a report by the Motions Committee of the First Session of the Eighth National CPPCC Committee on the examination of motions. [passage omitted]

At 0950 [0150 GMT] the meeting ended amid the majestic strains of the national anthem.

Also seated on the rostrum were Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, Qin Jiwei, Wang Bingqian, Song Jian, Wang Fang, Li Guixian, Liu Fuzhi, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Wang Guangying, Ma Wenrui, Wang Enmao, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiayi, and Ismail Amat.

Group Photo Taken

OW2703143993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0545 GMT 27 Mar 93

[By XINHUA reporters Sun Yong (1327 0516) and Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, other central leading comrades, and members of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] this morning had an extremely large "photograph of the whole family" taken. There are 2,000 members in this "photograph of the whole family." A photographer told our reporters that the negative of this photograph measures over three meters [as received].

Comrades Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing, and Hu Jintao had the group photo taken with new National CPPCC Committee members after the closing ceremony of

the First Session of the Eighth National CPPCC Committee to mark the relevant occasion. [passage omitted]

Standing Committee Holds First Meeting

OW2803131993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1021 GMT 28 Mar 93

[By reporter Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)—The first meeting of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Standing Committee was held at the CPPCC auditorium this morning.

Ye Xuanping, vice chairman of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, presided.

The meeting examined and approved a Eighth CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee decision on establishing special committees. The Eighth CPPCC National Committee will establish the following committees: motions; study; cultural and historical data; economy; education and culture; science and technology; medical, health, and sports; law; nationalities; religion; women and youth; Overseas Chinese; motherland reunification; and foreign affairs. The committees will carry out work under the leadership of the Standing Committee and chairmanship meeting and their day-to-day activities will be coordinated by the secretary general.

The meeting also examined and approved a namelist of deputy secretaries general of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee. The 14 deputy secretaries general are: Zhu Zuolin, Zhao Weizhi, Zhang Qia, Lu Zhichao, Jing Shuping, Fan Kang, Wu Xiuping, Chen Jinyu [7115 6651 3768], Li Ganliu, Zhu Yuancheng, Song Jinsheng [1345 6855 0581], Luo Haocai, Chen Yiqun, and Pan Yuanjing.

Song Demin, secretary general of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, explained issues related to the establishment of special committees and the namelist of deputy secretaries general.

Li Ruihuan, [newly elected] chairman of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: The next five years will be a key period for China's development during which the newly elected CPPCC will carry out work. In the five years, China will quadruple [fan liang fan 5064 0357 5064] its GNP and make a breakthrough in the construction of a socialist market economy while making full preparations for the return of Hong Kong and Macao to the motherland. The tasks in the five years are magnificent and inspiring. Meanwhile, a great number of problems and difficulties will crop up. Along with the deepening of reform and opening up, the establishment of a socialist market economy, and the adjustment of interests relations between different sectors, penetrating changes and complicated contradictions are bound to continually emerge in various aspects of the economic base and superstructure. These changes, contradictions, and problems will reflect either directly or indirectly in work of the CPPCC. The next five years will be five years of numerous major events, new things, and

difficult tasks. It is hoped that all Standing Committee members will seize the opportunity, conform with the trend of the times, shoulder the historical mission, and conscientiously do their job well.

He said: The key to implementing the principles and tasks set by the First Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics lies in selecting an effective approach to bring advantages into play. He said: During the CPPCC's current term, we should study ways to further improve things unique to the CPPCC itself, and to manifest better the CPPCC's special features and advantages in things we share with others. In short, we should use our brains to explore ways to carry out the CPPCC's work in a responsible manner and without overstepping our position, conscientiously and not superficially, and more vigorously and efficiently. As long as Standing Committee members work with one heart and one mind and pool the wisdom of all, we will certainly live up to the people's expectations in jointly fulfilling our duties.

Vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee who attended the meeting were Wu Xueqian, Yang Rudai, Wang Zhaoguo, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Hong Xuezhi, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Qian Zhengying, Su Buqing, Ding Guangxun, Dong Yinchu, Sun Fuling, Tse-kai Ann, Henry Ying Tung Fok, and Ma Man Kei.

Decree on Special Committees

OW2803114893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1009 GMT 28 Mar 93

[Eighth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) National Committee Standing Committee Decision on establishing special committees; adopted at the first meeting of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee in Beijing]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)—In compliance with the requirement of the 14th CPC National Congress—that "it is necessary to improve the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party; in this new period, we should consolidate and broaden the patriotic united front and let the people's political consultative conferences play a greater part in political consultation and in democratic supervision"—and according to the stipulation of Article 38 of the "Charter of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]," the CPPCC Standing Committee has decided the following:

1. Establishing the following 14 committees as working organs for the regular activities of members: 1) Motions Committee; 2) Study Committee; 3) Cultural and Historical Data Committee; 4) Economy Committee; 5) Education and Culture Committee; 6) Science and Technology Committee; 7) Medical, Health, and Sports Committee; 8) Law Committee; 9) Nationalities Committee; 10) Religion Committee; 11) Women and Youth Committee; 12) Overseas Chinese Committee; 13) Committee for Reunification of the Motherland; and 14) Foreign Affairs Committee.

2. The above-mentioned committees will carry out their activities under the leadership of the Standing Committee and the chairmanship conference, and the secretary general is to coordinate the routine activities of those committees.

3. The chairmanship conference is entrusted to form those committees and submit the formation work to the second meeting of the Standing Committee for examination and approval.

Political & Social

Bao Tong Reportedly Transferred Out of Prison

HK2603132593 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1200 GMT 26 Mar 93

[From "Main News" program]

[Text] Former top communist party aide Bao Tong has been transferred out of prison. But as Jeff Cutmore reports, it is not known where the former secretary to China's disgraced party chief Zhao Ziyang has been released from detention.

[Begin recording] A leading economic reformer, Bao was arrested in 1989, just days before the bloody crackdown in Tiananmen Square. After nearly three years in custody, he was sentenced last July to seven years in prison for counter-revolutionary activities. The head of the judiciary in China, Cai Cheng, says that Bao is now under the care of the Public Security Bureau. He is said to be in ill health. Mr. Cai also revealed that China has recently organized a tour for all dissidents jailed after the 1989 crackdown. The so-called black-hands of the movement, Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming, were allowed on a tour of Beijing city. But the judiciary chief says that the pair stand no chance of being released on parole because of their poor performance in prison. [end recording]

Justice Minister on Bao's Release

HK2703080293 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 27 Mar 93 p 2

["Special Dispatch": "Justice Minister Cai Cheng Says Zhao Ziyang's Former Secretary Bao Tong Has Been Released From Jail"]

[Text] Chinese Justice Minister Cai Cheng said yesterday that former General Secretary Zhao Ziyang's secretary Bao Tong was released from jail, but was presently under control of public security organizations. However, a source close to Bao Tong's dependents told a reporter of this paper that Bao Tong was still in Qincheng Prison as of early March when he was visited there, and relevant authorities told his dependents that his application for medical parole had been rejected; not long ago, his dependents wrote another petition to Jiang Zemin asking for medical parole, with no reply so far.

When reporters asked Cai Cheng about Bao Tong's state of health yesterday, he said that the Justice Ministry had already released Bao Tong from prison, and that one should turn to the Ministry of Public Security to inquire about things concerning Bao Tong. Cai Cheng said: "After

we released the man in question from jail, he was under control of local public security organizations, for he was different from other ordinary prisoners under the charge of the Justice Ministry." However, the Public Security Ministry Press Office spokesman said he could not present a distinct picture of the case, and what the justice minister had said was final.

Then the source quoted Bao Tong's dependents, saying that Bao Tong was suffering from three chronic diseases: atrophic gastritis, an excessively low count in white corpuscles, and an intestinal polyp; that being the case, Bao Tong's dependents had repeatedly asked the authorities to grant him medical parole. However, earlier this month, Bao Tong's dependents got a reply from the authorities saying that the application for Bao Tong's medical parole had been rejected, on the grounds that Bao "could still take care of himself in daily life." Nevertheless, Bao's wife, Jiang Zongcao, believed that the authorities' rejection did not hold water. She asked: Does it mean that medical parole was possible only when someone was totally confined to bed?

Jiang Zongcao wrote letters of petition again to Central Committee General Secretary Jiang Zemin; Public Security Minister Tao Siju; Supreme People's Court President Ren Jianxin, who is in charge of politics and law; and several other Political Bureau Standing Committee members, and repeated the petition for Bao's medical parole.

In her letters, she said she hoped that the authorities would start from humanism [ren dao zhu yi 0086 6670 0031 5030] and at least allow Bao Tong's dependents to send some heatstroke-prevention articles, including a mosquito net and mosquito repellent, for his use in prison during the upcoming summer, before his medical parole was approved. Bao's dependents did send a mosquito net to the prison last year, which was rejected by the prison authorities.

Bao's dependents were allowed to visit him at Qincheng Prison once a month; based on their observation during the latest visit on 9 March, Bao had lost much weight, but was in good spirits; he stayed in an independent cell, and was shown consideration in livelihood, with better food served. He was allowed to do some reading and physical training, and remained optimistic.

However, his dependents worried about his health. According to the doctor, should Bao Tong fail to cure his atrophic gastritis, it would develop into carcinoma of the stomach in the long run; besides, his white corpuscle count was only half of the lowest normal standard; fortunately, a bone marrow check done not long ago rejected the possibility of leukemia. However, an excessively low white corpuscle count would result in weakening the immune system. In addition, there was his case of intestinal polyps; Bao had undergone four operations to remove intestinal polyps during his prison stay.

Bao Tong's dependents believed that a sufferer of gastropathy should take more meals in small quantities, and that was quite beyond the prison's capability; an excessive low white corpuscle count was likely the consequence of his

mood resulting from long-term imprisonment; as to intestinal polyps, it could be the result of some nutrition problem. This being the case, his dependents hoped that Bao could be granted medical parole so that he might be carefully nursed.

Bao Tong's dependents added that in actual fact, Bao met the conditions for medical parole—namely, he was over 60 in age, he had served more than half his sentence, and because of his diseases.

With deep feeling, Bao Tong's wife, Jiang Zongcao, said: "Bao Tong has worked a lifetime for the party; we hope that the authorities will earnestly consider our requirement."

The 61-year-old Bao Tong used to be director of the CPC Central Committee for Reform of Political Structure Research Center and concurrently CPC Political Bureau Standing Committee political secretary; he was an important figure of the CPC reformist school. He was taken away from his residence 28 May 1989, and was ruled guilty of "leaking state secrets" and "crimes of counterrevolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion" with a seven-year imprisonment sentence on 21 July 1992.

Tao Siju Says Bao 'Still in Jail'

HK2803065293 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
28 Mar 93 p 23

["Special Dispatch": "Minister of Public Security Tao Siju Confirms That Bao Tong Is Still in Jail"]

[Text] Bao Tong, former CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang's secretary, is still in jail at the Qincheng prison; but Minister of Justice Cai Cheng said in Beijing the day before yesterday that Bao Tong "has been released, and is under public security organizations' control." The above statement was quite confusing, and Minister of Public Security Tao Siju clarified yesterday, saying that Bao Tong is serving his sentence at a prison under the charge of the public security system.

In making some explanations to reporters in Beijing yesterday, Tao Siju said that some prisoners serve their sentences in prisons under the charge of reform-through-labor system; others serve their terms in prisons under the charge of public security system. It was learned that the Qincheng prison was under the charge of the public security system.

In addition, Tao Siju said that Bao Tong has been in satisfactory condition, and has all along been treated in a humanitarian way. He was allowed to read books and newspapers in jail, and his living conditions were not bad; he has had a thorough physical checkup, and found to have no serious health problems.

When asked whether or not the authorities would grant Bao Tong medical parole, Tao Siju said that no application for Bao Tong's medical parole had ever been received; as to the question of whether or not Bao Tong would be granted parole, that was up to the justice court to decide.

However, a source pointed out that Bao Tong's dependents first asked related authorities including the public security

minister to grant Bao medical parole last November; earlier this year, Bao's dependents sent in another application for his medical parole; when Bao's dependents visited him at the Qincheng prison on 9 March, a prison official said that the authorities had rejected Bao's application. Later, Bao's wife, Jiang Zongcao [5592 1350 2580], wrote petitions to the top echelon, including Public Security Minister Tao Siju.

Bao Tong, who is 61 year old this year, was taken from his residence in Beijing on 28 May 1989, and was sentenced to seven-years imprisonment on the charges of "betrayal of state secrets" and "crime of counterrevolutionary propaganda and inflammatory delusion" on 21 July last year. Bao Tong has been held at the Qincheng prison in suburban Beijing before and after the adjudication. He has a chronic case of atrophic gastritis, and has suffered from an excessive low white corpuscles count and an intestinal polyp since his imprisonment, and his dependents hoped that the authorities would grant him medical parole out of humanitarian consideration.

Economic & Agricultural

Li Lanqing on PRC Becoming 'World Trade Power'

HK2603131093 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
16 Mar 93 p 1

[Report: "During an Interview With ZHONGHUA YINGCAI, Li Lanqing Says That China Should Become a World Trade Power"]

[Text] When answering questions asked by a ZHONGHUA YINGCAI [CHINESE TALENT] reporter not long ago, Li Lanqing, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said that China should become a world trade power.

Li Lanqing said that Comrade Deng Xiaoping profoundly pointed out: "An important reason China has remained stagnant and backward for a long time is that it has tightly shut itself in. Experience proves that carrying out construction behind closed doors will not lead to success. China's development cannot be separated from the world." In his report to the 14th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Jiang Zemin stressed once again: Opening up to the world is indispensable to reform and construction, China should absorb and utilize all the advanced and civilized achievements created by all countries in the world, including advanced capitalist countries, to develop socialism, and shutting ourselves in will only lead to backwardness. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, people have heard and seen the revolutionary changes brought about in our motherland by opening up to the world. We should say that fewer people have misgivings in this respect. We should understand that in modern Chinese history, China was forced to open up to the world under the Western powers' "gunboat policy." Blood and humiliation were concealed behind this. This historical shadow has taken deep root in the minds of the Chinese people. This deep-rooted mentality has manifested itself during the "initial stage" of opening up to the

world. Following the further expansion and deepening of opening up, when we wish to completely put ourselves in the world market and develop the economy and carry out foreign trade according to international rules, people will have some new misgivings. They will once again ask whether opening up will hamper and affect national industrial development, whether it will result in "selling out resources" and "selling out sovereignty," and all sorts of questions. Obviously, raising people's awareness about opening up is a long-term task. In modernized large-scale production, no country can separate itself from the world to develop itself, no matter what its social system is. Only by fully utilizing domestic and foreign markets, domestic and foreign resources, absorbing all human civilized achievements, and consciously putting itself amid international market competition, can a country's national economy develop faster. Secluding one's own country from the world will only seriously hamper national economic development; this has been proved by international and domestic experiences and lessons. Reviewing world economic development, we will easily understand that opening up to the world and expanding foreign economic relations as well as trade, economic, and technological exchanges is a universal law governing all countries in carrying out modernization. An important reason former West Germany's economy could speedily recover after the war was that it carried out large-scale opening up to the world. In the 20 years from 1950 to 1970, former West Germany's industry increased by 4.3 times, its foreign trade by 11 times, and its technology and patent imports by 57 times. The worry that further expansion of opening up to the world along with further opening up the domestic market could topple China's national industry is not without reason if viewed in isolation, but this worry is completely unnecessary if viewed from the overall situation of the country. In the early eighties, when China began to introduce many products and production lines from abroad, many people also had this worry, but the large amount of exports of our household electrical appliances has changed many people's minds and improved their understanding. Without opening up to the world, our shops would not have provided a large variety of commodities, we would not have possessed so many competitive export commodities, and our national industry would not have developed this fast. I believe this would have been unimaginable without opening up to the world. Of course, all sorts of problems have cropped up in the course of opening up to the world. These problems merit our attention although they are minor ones. These problems can be resolved as long as we seriously take measures. Before concluding this point, I would like to quote Comrade Deng Xiaoping: "China is correct in implementing the open policy, and it has benefited much from this policy. If there is any shortcoming to mention, this is the inadequacy in the opening up scope."

Li Lanqing said that China should strive to stand among the top 10 world trade countries. This goal has been forwarded out of our responsibility for the target of endeavor set for us by the 14th CPC National Congress and out of our full confidence established through practice

in China's open policy. Of course, this goal is also based on facts. Since 1978, China has scaled one height after another in foreign trade work with growth rates and standards surpassing national economic development in the corresponding periods. According to Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade statistics, China's total exports grew at an average annual rate of 11.8 percent from 1950 to 1978 and at an average annual rate of 15.1 percent from 1979 to 1991. China's import and export trade ranked 32d in the world in 1978 and 15th in 1991. Its import and export volume ranked 11th in 1992, its export volume 11th, and its import volume 12th. As I remember, when drawing up a foreign trade development strategy during the initial period of reform, we proposed that based on the 1980 import and export trade volume of \$37.8 billion (calculated on fixed prices), we should reach the target of \$160 billion in the year 2000. At that time this target was drawn up according to the demand of "fourfold increase" at an annual foreign trade growth rate of 9 percent. Some comrades thought this was too high and difficult to achieve. The implementation of this development strategy proved that in 1991 China's exports were four times the amount in 1980, already meeting the demand of "fourfold increase" and achieving it eight years earlier the target year 2000. In 1992, China's import and export volume had met this target, to stand at \$165.6 billion. Viewed from the present entire economic development and the development trend, China's import and export volume will reach \$200 billion in 1995, coming closer to the ranks of the top 10 world trade countries. But it is not easy to fulfill this target. Externally speaking, we must strive for a fine international environment; domestically speaking, in the course of improving current export commodity quality and upgrading these commodities, we must work hard to adjust our export commodity mix, particularly we must develop machinery, electrical products, and full sets of equipment. But in light of China's contributions to the development of world civilization, of the Chinese people's wisdom and hardworking spirit, and of the correctness of Comrade Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, it is a matter of course that China will become a world trade power by the end of this century. China will become not only a big exporting country but also a big importing country. The big Chinese market has a tremendous appeal to foreign enterprises. We should have this lofty ideal. In the present-day world, where the trial of economic, scientific, and technological strength has replaced the trial of military strength to a large extent, we may say that we are facing an opportunity and a challenge in this situation. All countries' politicians, economists, and experts are drawing up or revising their development strategies according to changeable trends to bring about changes in the international situation favorable to their countries' development. Amid these changes, if a country is careless in formulating and implementing its development strategy, it will fall far behind others and will not be able to catch up again. Foreign trade plays a decisive role in China's development strategy. To become a modernized country which can stand aloft among world nations, China must seize the opportunity, usher in challenges, energetically develop an

export-oriented economy, and try to turn itself into a world trade power. There is no other way apart from this. As a foreign trade worker, the more I think the deeper I feel this: "A man must have a great ideal; the task is heavy and the road is long."

Industrial Output Continuing 'High Growth Rate'

HK2803074693 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 28 Mar-3 Apr 93 p 8

[By Song Ning: "Industrial Production Continues To Soar"]

[Text] Sparked by deepening reforms and a 63-percent rise in capital construction investment, China's industrial production is continuing its high growth rate this year.

The State Statistics Bureau reported that the industrial output, in 1990 value, grew by 20.4 percent in the first two months this year compared to the same period in 1992.

Economists said such a high growth rate did not indicate signs of "over-heating," as consumer demands are strong and exports are continuing to rise. Export value from industrial enterprises grew by 29.6 percent during the period.

However, the continuing industrial production boom did put pressure on such economic sectors as transportation and energy supply, they said.

During the January-February period, the total industrial output was valued at 458.6 billion yuan (\$79.1 billion), an increase of 20.4 percent.

Of the amount, light industry produced 216.2 billion yuan (\$37.3 billion), up 15.7 percent, and heavy industry's output value reached about 242.3 billion yuan (\$41.8 billion), up 25 percent.

Like last year, the high industrial growth was mostly generated by non-State sectors. In January-February this year, State enterprises produced about 263.7 billion yuan (\$45.4 billion), with a growth rate of 7.3 percent.

On the other hand, collective firms produced about 151.6 billion yuan (\$26.1 billion) worth, up 40.7 percent. Of the sector, rural enterprises' output rose 77 percent to reach about 88 billion yuan (\$15 billion).

Private and foreign-invested enterprises' production was valued at 43.2 billion yuan (\$7.4 billion), up 58.4 percent over the same period last year.

Also during the past two months, State investment in capital construction was up 62.8 percent to reach about 13.1 billion yuan (\$2.3 billion). Of that amount, about 5.2 billion yuan (\$896 million) went to projects under the direct control of the central government, while the rest were used to finance projects under the control of local governments.

Manufacturing projects received 9.9 billion yuan (\$1.7 billion) of investment and non-manufacturing sectors, including housing and service, received about 3.2 billion yuan (\$551 million).

During the January-February period, China produced about 3.8 million television sets, down 16.8 percent (output of colour TV sets reached 1.6 million, down 23.3 percent); 1.2 million washing machines, down 4.2 percent; 648,000 refrigerators, down 4.1 percent; about 1.8 million tons of sulphuric acid, down 14 percent; 2.9 million tons of chemical fertilizer, down 6.4 percent; and 7.82 million cubic metres of timber, down 7 percent.

It also produced 777,900 tons of yarn, up 14.9 percent; 262 million metres of polyester cloth, up 14.9 percent; 1.2 million tons of beer, up 35 percent; 13.7 million tons of steel, up 8.8 percent; 11.7 million tons of rolled steel, up 18.5 percent; 783,400 tons of soda ash, up 17.8 percent; 44.1 million tons of cement, up 30.6 percent; and 195,000 automobiles, up 45.2 percent.

Energy production during the period was equivalent of about 145 million tons of standard coal, 0.7 percent higher than the same period last year.

This included 143.2 million tons of raw coal, up 1.2 percent; 23.2 million tons of crude oil, down 0.6 percent; 2.7 billion cubic metres of natural gas, up 6.3 percent; about 14.6 billion kilowatt-hours of hydro electricity, down 3.9 percent.

'Single' Tax Rate for Domestic Firms Planned

HK2803044593 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 0402 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 27 (CNS)—China plans to apply a single taxation rate for domestically-funded enterprises within this year with the profits tax set to be 33 percent. The first draft of the "Profits Tax Law for Domestically-Funded Enterprises" has been completed.

The time is ripe for the elimination of limitations on ownership and taxation should be levied based on a uniform rate and uniform law, the Director of the State Administration of Taxation, Mr. Jin Xin, said in an interview with this agency.

More than 90 percent of state revenue is from tax from over 400,000 state-run enterprises, 2 million urban collective enterprises, 11 million rural enterprises, 15 million individually-run industrial and commercial entities as well as from a big number of individuals.

Mr. Jin said he believed that a lack of a single taxation rate was disadvantageous to fair competition and made it easy to trigger irregularities in economic cooperation. Consolidation of profits tax for enterprises of various kinds of ownership has become urgent for economic development.

In the course of future restructuring of the taxation system, China is prepared to introduce added value tax for the purpose of general regulation in addition to a single profits tax rate and improvement of income tax levied on individuals.

Opening Up Witnessed Along Yangtze River*OW2803065493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637
GMT 28 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)—A desired opening situation has been developing in the Yangtze River [Chang Jiang] Valley, which starts from Shanghai's Pudong in the east and ends at Sichuan's Chongqing in the West.

The valley failed to develop a vibrant economy until the end of the 1980s despite its being endowed with a host of advantages, among which are the presence of the country's greatest river, abundant resources, a good industrial foundation and fairly developed commerce.

For a rapid development of the region, the central authorities announced plans to develop and open up the Pudong new area, or east Shanghai, in 1990, and to further open cities along the river two years later, setting off an overall opening drive.

—Shanghai has been bent on becoming an economic, financial and trade center in Asia as well as China's economic powerhouse.

—In Jiangsu, seven cities on the Yangtze, including Suzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou, are developing into a megapolis of immense economic power; and they are quickening the pace of developing industrial zones for more foreign economic cooperation and trade.

—Zhejiang is building a big international transit port at Beilun, and stepping up the construction of petrochemical and power industries.

—Jiangxi, on the middle section of the valley, is building export-oriented zones in the cities of Nanchang, the provincial capital; Jiujiang, a port on the Yangtze; and Jingdezhen, China's biggest porcelain maker.

—Hubei plans to form "a greater opening pattern," for which the province has drawn up preferential policies for foreign investors.

—Sichuan is making fresh efforts to introduce foreign investment, as a way to revitalize old industrial bases and develop an export-oriented agriculture. This year, the province plans to absorb six billion U.S. dollars of foreign investment and set up over 1,000 enterprises involving foreign money.

—In Hunan, an all-round opening structure, joining Guangdong in the south and Shanghai in the east, is propelled with the construction of a long belt area focusing on high and new technology along the cities of Yueyang, Hengyang, Xiangtan and Zhuzhou.

—While drawing up their development blueprints, the provinces and cities are working hard at improving investment environment.

In Shanghai's Pudong, 10 big infrastructural projects worth over 10 billion yuan will be completed in three years. Wuhan and Chongqing are making similar efforts to beef up transport facilities.

The opening momentum has attracted increasing numbers of foreign investors. Last year, Jiangsu approved more than 8,000 foreign investment projects, for which pledged overseas capital reached close to 8 billion U.S. dollars.

In the first two months of this year, Jiangxi signed 216 contracts on foreign investment projects.

And the open policy has brought about unprecedented growth along the Yangtze. Last year Jiangsu's GDP [gross domestic product] was up by 27 percent over the previous year; and Hunan, close to 8 percent.

Shanghai To Abolish Foreign Debt Quota System*HK2803065193 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS
WEEKLY) in English 28 Mar-3 Apr 93 p 4*

[By Chen Weihua: "Shanghai To Abolish Debt Quota System"]

[Text] Shanghai has become the first city in China to reform its foreign debt management system, according to a senior official from the Shanghai Branch of the People's Bank of China [PBOC].

The reform mainly means that foreign debt balance management will replace the debt quota management used in the past.

In the past, all cities and provinces took on foreign debt according to the quota set by the State Planning Commission (SPC), but the new management system will allow banks to accrue debts according to their balance sheet.

The reform also means a shift of power from the SPC to the People's Bank branches, both in Beijing and Shanghai.

"Now it is not whether you have the right to borrow foreign funds, but rather whether you have the capacity to borrow," the PBOC Shanghai official said.

He said since basic conditions for the reform, such as assets and liability management in local banks, are not yet ripe, the reform is expected to start operation during the second half of the year, when a State regulation on foreign currency management concerning banks and non-banking financial institutions becomes effective sometime after July 1.

But companies, banks and other financial institutions must still get approval from the People's Bank for their overseas borrowing, the official said.

He said China International Trust and Investment Corporation is the first company to pilot such a reform.

Shanghai's foreign debt stood at \$3.57 billion by the end of last year, most of which is middle and long-term debt.

The cost of raising foreign debt in Shanghai is among the lowest in the country, according to a report by PBOC Shanghai.

Foreign debt structure is rational and all the indices are within a safe range. Shanghai's timely servicing of foreign debt has maintained its good reputation, the report said.

Despite high economic growth, China has kept its foreign debt under control and the debt service ratio was well below the internationally-recognized warning level, according to the State Administration of Exchange Control.

China will gradually expand the experiment in medium- and long-term foreign debt management in a bid to bring the total foreign debt under control. A competitive mechanism will be introduced in the management system for raising foreign funds, a representative of the administration said.

Guizhou To Supply Electricity to Guangdong

HK2103080193 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 21 Mar 93 p 5

[Report by Zheng Caixiong: "SW Power Will Go to Guangdong"]

[Text] Guangzhou—Power from Southwest China will be transmitted to prosperous Guangdong Province as soon as a 972-kilometre ultra-high-voltage power transmission line starts operation—perhaps by the middle of May.

The ultra-high-voltage line, connecting Tianshengqiao in Guizhou Province and Nanhai in Guangdong Province, is aimed at supporting the province's rapid economic development. Construction of the line began in 1987.

In 1991 Guangdong reached agreements with local governments in the Southwest to join hands in building two power stations in the upper reaches of the Hongshui River at the border of Guizhou Province and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

Guangdong accounts for 15 percent of the total investment of the Longtan Hydroelectric Power Plant, which is designed with a capacity of 4.2 million kilowatts. The power plant will provide 15 percent of its generated electricity to Guangdong when completed before 1995.

Another hydroelectric power station, Tianshengqiao Power Plant, is designed to have a capacity of 2.52 million kilowatts and is planned to start producing electricity during the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95).

"These two power stations are expected to ease the electricity shortage and help speed up Guangdong's economic development in the next few years," according to an official from the Provincial Power Bureau.

The neighbouring southwestern provinces and regions of Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangxi are rich in water power resources, but they lack funds to develop them, the official said.

Guangdong has achieved great success in economic development in the past, but new power supplies have lagged far behind.

The official said the electricity gap between supply and demand would continue to be 30 percent in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the same shortfall the province had during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90).

Guangdong plans to increase its generating capacity at an annual rate of 13 percent over the next few years, but Guangdong's electrical needs are expected to grow by 14.4 percent per year by 1995 due to its recent rapid economic development. Guangdong's industrial production growth rate was 27 percent in 1992.

Guangdong now generates 68.1 million kilowatt hours of electricity per day. And the province hopes to generate 60 billion kilowatt hours of electricity a year by the end of 1995.

To attack the shortfall, the power industry is being urged to take bolder steps to attract foreign investment.

Guangdong has 10 power plants on the planning board now which are looking for foreign investment and international co-operation.

Beijing Evaluates Shandong Railway Plan

SK2603092893 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 93 p 1

[Text] A "meeting on appraising the Shandong Province's local Dezhou-Longkou-Yantai Railway" was held in Beijing Municipality on 4 March. Attending and addressing the meeting were Li Chunting, deputy secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee and vice governor of Shandong Province, and Ye Qing, vice minister of the State Planning Commission.

The 541-km-long Dezhou-Longkou-Yantai Railway is located in north Shandong. It starts in Dezhou city in the west; runs through the five cities and prefectures of Dezhou, Binzhou, Dongying, Weifang, and Yantai; and ends in Yantai in the east. The accomplishment of the railway construction will tremendously bring along the development of the Huang He Delta, the development of Shengli Oil Field, and the construction of the largest salt chemical industrial base of China.

As was learned, the railway project needs more than 2 billion yuan of investment and will be accomplished not later than 1997.

Investment Corporation To Develop Daxia Island

OW2603144093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1423 GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) will develop a 30-square-kilometer island off east China into a deep-water port in 15 years.

CITIC made the announcement at a press conference here today.

The island is called Daxie, located off the city of Ningbo, Zhejiang Province.

The State Council recently approved CITIC's application to develop Daxie Island, granting it policies applicable to so-called economic and technological development zones, according to CITIC's new release.

Wei Mingyi, vice-chairman of the board and manager of CITIC, said development of the island will play a complementary role for that of Shanghai's Pudong and areas along the Yangtze.

CITIC will spend 15 years developing the island, including the construction of a deep-water port there, he said.

CITIC will also develop on the island high-tech industries, real estate, finance, telecoms, trade, commerce, tourism and other service industries.

Eventually, he said, CITIC will build the island into an international market-oriented economic zone.

CITIC, as the authorized user of the land, will take care of land development while inviting businesses to launch projects on the island.

Wei said CITIC will invite domestic and foreign experts to conduct feasibility studies and work out development plans.

CITIC welcomes businesses from around the world to take part in the island's development, he said.

Rural Mining Grows, Production Increases

OW2603131693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041
GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—China's rural mining enterprises have become a major part of the mining industry in the country.

Recent statistics show that the number of such enterprises has come to more than 260,000.

The mining enterprises are now engaging in extracting 138 minerals except oil and natural gas.

The rural mining enterprises produce about 50 percent of ores in the country and their output value accounts for about 40 percent.

At present, the number of employees in the rural mining industry has reached about eight million, accounting for half of the total labor force in the trade.

Zhang Hongren, vice minister of geology and mineral resources, said that the production of the rural mining enterprises provided job opportunity for more than 30 million people in the mineral product processing trade.

He noted that the rural mining enterprises solved the problem of the state's investment since most of the funds to the mining production are collected by the rural enterprises themselves.

But, he pointed out, the rural mining industry should improve their technological level and lower the accident rate.

Control of Agriculture 'Roller Coaster' Urged

HK2703050093 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
27 Mar 93 p 4

[From the "Opinion" page, by Cai Hong: "Policy Turn Could Keep Agriculture From Stagnation"]

[Text] The roller coaster climbs the rails slowly. Crossing over the first peak, it runs on the rails with the sharp slopes and curves—descending and ascending section after section.

The roller coaster is China's agriculture.

The analogy drawn by Lu Xueyi, director of the Institute of Sociology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and his colleague Zhang Houyi mirrors the zigzag growth of China's agriculture—several good grain harvests have always been followed by an output shortfall.

The central government may have little time to take its breath now, as the two sociologists predict, the roller coaster plummets downward in the next several years.

The nation yielded a summer grain harvest of 206 million tons in 1992, a record high.

However, the government was plagued with an autumn grain decrease caused to some extent by drought and floods, which ravaged 20 million hectares of China's farmland.

But the real reason behind the grain shortfall lies elsewhere. Chinese farmers, it seems, have begun to lose interest in farming because they do not want government IOUs for their crops.

They are jealous of benefits occurring to other sectors of the economy.

Some people hold that a certain decrease in agricultural production may be helpful, at least in part, to reduce the stockpiling of agricultural goods.

"They are really irresponsible," said Lu.

The nation's agriculture is still likely to collapse because of ignorance and natural catastrophe.

In the years of grain shortfalls, the grain-growing provinces hoard their grain for higher prices. Reacting to the short supply, grain-consuming provinces rush to purchase grain throughout the country, despite having an adequate reserve of grain in their own warehouses.

In the years of good grain harvests, grain-consuming provinces put on airs: they often hesitate to purchase grain until prices fall.

They really had an opportunity in 1991, when China had a seemingly sufficient supply of grain. To dodge the risk of stocking grain and to save money, some grain-consuming provinces and large-scaled enterprises delayed buying grain.

This drove the grain producers into despair: in some regions, grain prices fell to a record low.

At the end of October, the State purchasing agents procured contract grain of 2.6 billion kilograms, nearly 53 percent of the purchase quota and 15 percent less than the same period of the previous year. The cotton purchased by the agents accounted for only 35 percent of the State quota.

Lu and Zhang call for more attention to the consequences of this situation, particularly as China is in transition from a central planning system to a socialist market economy.

The situation is aggravated by a shortage of purchasing funds and warehouses.

Some attribute the reform of the government's grain purchase and sales policy to the problem.

The grain purchasing agents are busy adjusting their management system, leaving the grain producers holding vast quantities of unsalable grain.

"It is difficult to measure the consequences of a shortage of grain caused by the fact that neither the nation nor the farmers are willing to stockpile grain," said Lu.

China has experienced four rounds of agricultural fluctuations since the central government began monopolizing the purchase and sales of major agricultural products, such as grain, edible oil and cotton in 1953.

The latest fluctuation was in the last decade. The rural areas spear-headed the economic reform characterized by the contract responsibility system in the late 1970s, which is believed to have fueled the agricultural development. From 1979 through 1984, the government experienced the good news of consecutive grain and cotton harvests. China yielded a grain harvest of 407 million tons in 1984.

In 1985, however, the nation was plagued with a decrease in agricultural production, followed by three years of agricultural stagnation.

Agriculture, then, emerged again as a top priority on the agenda of government at all levels.

The increased money input in agriculture helped the grain harvest pick up in 1989 and increase to 435 million tons in 1991.

To Chinese farmers, the agricultural harvest was the source of a spate of good news in the Chinese press. But they found it difficult to turn their products into money. The steep fall in grain prices drove them to despair.

"In China, the government agricultural policies rather than climate govern the size of agricultural harvests," Lu said.

The agricultural production plummets whenever the government shifts its attention from agriculture to other sectors of the economy.

There are 226 million rural households in China. Since the introduction of the household contract responsibility system in the late 1970s, these households are grain producers as well as grain sellers.

"The nation's agricultural production would get nowhere if it depended solely on market regulation," Lu said.

In his opinion, the central government is still responsible for providing agricultural production with macroeconomic support.

Actually, the government does not have to divest itself of the responsibility for regulating agricultural production when freeing up the grain market.

In February, a national price-protective system was designed by the central government to protect Chinese farmers from any sudden fluctuations in grain prices.

To help farmers recover production costs and earn steady profits, the scheme will cover grain ordered or purchased by the State as a national grain reserve, which accounts for 30 to 40 percent of the nation's marketable grain.

The price of grain products outside the price-protective system will be determined by market forces.

Besides, a farm risk fund will be established to provide grain sellers with subsidies in anticipation of making up for farmers' losses when grain prices are dragged down by excessive market supply.

"These measures will, to some extent, help keep Chinese farmers in the field and ensure them a stably better-off-life," Lu said.

Lu Xueyi and Zhang Houyi sounded an alarm for the nation's agriculture in the next several years.

The nation has gained fast economic growth at the price of a precipitous shrinkage of cultivated land. The out-of-control boom of economic development zones, which have increased from 1,200 in 1991 to 8,000 now, have taken up a vast area of farmland on the outskirts of many cities, where commercial and industrial centres are being spruced up with gleaming residential towers, shipping malls and industrial workshops.

The engine that drives these zones is lucrative property speculation.

In recent years, the decline in the prices of agricultural products has paralleled the swift rise in the price of agricultural materials, such as diesel fuel fertilizer.

Sources from some major grain producers, such as in Hubei, Anhui and Jiangsu provinces, have disclosed that 50 kilograms of rice was priced at 40 yuan (\$7) in 1990. The figure dropped to 24 yuan (\$4) last year.

To keep the "roller coaster" on track, the government needs to build new rails, in other words, work out favourable policies to stimulate agricultural development.

Localities Urged To Ensure Bumper Crops

HK2703043293 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
27 Mar 93 p 3

[By staff reporter: "Harvesting Measures Expected To Reap Gains"]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture urges local governments to take prompt measures to ensure a bumper harvest this year.

Most agricultural sectors have experienced rapid progress in the first two months of this year but spring ploughing has not been satisfactory so far, according to a ministry official.

In the past two months, animal husbandry and aquatic production have both enjoyed faster development than during the same period last year.

The output of rural enterprises amounted to 209 billion yuan (\$34.8 billion), an increase of 35.6 percent over the first two months of 1992.

But spring farming in some areas is tardy, though most farmers across the country have started their spring ploughing or are preparing for ploughing and sowing.

The planted areas of grain and cotton this year are expected to continue to shrink, says the official.

Spring and summer crops this year are estimated at 107 million hectares, down 1.3 million hectares from last year.

Cotton farming is expected to reach about 5.7 million hectares, 1.13 million hectares less than in 1992.

Rape-seed and sugar acreage will also be less compared with last year but other cash crops are expected to increase.

The agricultural official blames the lacklustre farming on the shortage in agricultural funds and materials, farmers' reluctance to carry on profitless work and the negligence of agriculture by some local authorities.

"It will be rather difficult to win a bumper farm harvest this summer or even this year if no prompt measures are taken by the central and local governments to prop up agriculture," says the official.

The ministry urges local authorities to implement central government policies which cater more to farmers' interests in a bid to ensure a steady and spectacular growth in agricultural output.

"Every possible measure must be used to stabilize the acreage of grain and cotton," the official stresses.

To ensure a good summer harvest and to help resolve the problems faced by farmers, the State Council earlier this month sent 14 investigative groups to major grain and cotton-producing regions.

And the general office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the general office of the State Council recently issued an urgent joint circular, asking authorities at various levels to take strong measures to reduce the burdens on the country's 800 million farmers, who feed the world's biggest nation.

All documents concerning burdens on the farmers should first be suspended and then checked, the circular says.

Investment in Irrigation, Agriculture Rises

HK2803074793 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 28 Mar-3 Apr 93 p 8

[By Wu Yunhe: "\$378m More To Upgrade Irrigation, Agriculture"]

[Text] China is going to pour more money into the development of the country's grain production this year.

Chinese agricultural officials say investment earmarked for building up grain-growing areas and agricultural infrastructure for this year is expected to increase by nearly 2.2 billion yuan (\$378 million) from last year.

This year, the government will work to turn 100 of the country's agricultural counties into the State-level grain production bases, according to officials with the State Planning Commission.

Currently, the country already has 362 such production bases aimed at sustaining steady grain production in China. They are strongly financed by the central and local governments to ensure "high yields of high-quality grain and high economic efficiency."

The central government's investment in agricultural infrastructure will mainly involve development of irrigation construction, the farm and sideline processing industry and the country's natural disaster prevention system in the country's major grain-producing areas.

The related provincial and municipal governments will, meanwhile, organize a huge amount of money to back such programmes this year, said officials with the Ministry of Agriculture.

The grain production bases to be set up this year will mainly be in Central China, the ministry said.

The increase of direct investment in grain production from the central and local governments is only part of their all-out effort this year to procure the economic development of the country's grain-producing areas.

Analysts say the central government has vowed to encourage the country's cash-strapped farmers to persist in agricultural production and help them set up their profit-generating schemes.

During the 1993-95 period, the government will supply 2 billion yuan (\$345 million) worth of grain and industrial products for farmers living in grain-growing areas, which are mainly in the North, South, Southwest and Central China.

The government will use the 2 billion yuan in goods to pay those who will participate in work on grain-field development, soil improvement in hilly areas, orchard establishment, animal breeding, drinking water improvement, rural transport capacity enhancement, as well as development of the rural telecommunication facilities.

This year, bank loans to township enterprises are also expected to reach 10 billion yuan (\$1.7 billion), an increase of 5 billion yuan (\$862 million) from 1992.

This 5 billion yuan will be mainly used by the township firms of grain-producing areas in West and Central China.

In addition, the country's banks plan to disburse 16 billion yuan (\$2.8 billion) in agricultural production loans this year, up 2 billion yuan (\$345 million) from 1992.

The banks officials say the agricultural development projects and farm and sideline processing programmes in the country's grain-producing areas are expected to benefit from the anticipated increase in bank loans.

U.S. Copyright Pact Conditional Passage Backed

OW2703020793 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 93

[From the "Hookup" program]

[Text] The United States recently sent an ultimatum on trade retaliation to our country, and now the situation is quite urgent. In this respect, the Ministry of Economic Affairs [MOEA] has stepped up measures to deal with the matter. The ministry held a discussion meeting with legislators yesterday [24 March] on some controversial articles of the Sino-U.S. Copyright Protection Agreement. The government is now inclined to have the agreement approved by the Legislative Yuan with conditions and, in turn, try to resolve the trade crisis between the ROC [Republic of China] and the United States.

One concerned official said that at the final moment the ruling party may not rule out using the balloting method to ratify the controversial articles at the Legislative Yuan. According to the MOEA's latest information from the United States, following the last round of Sino-U.S. negotiations, the U.S. side held that unless our country can take concrete actions in April, it is very possible that our country will be included on the Super 301 priority list. The crisis of our country's facing U.S. trade retaliation has become more and more serious.

The MOEA and concerned departments yesterday morning held a joint meeting to coordinate matters on how to deal with the dispute over intellectual property rights between our country and the United States. At noon yesterday, officials of the executive departments held a secret conference with legislators to reach a common understanding on the eight controversial articles of the Sino-U.S. Copyright Protection Agreement. It was learned that the government is inclined to have the Legislative Yuan approve the agreement with conditions. In other words, it will grant copyrights special permission to be imported by supplying an explanatory provision to the agreement. Some legislators asked the executive branch to again send a delegation to the United States for unofficial negotiations to gain maneuvering room for our country. Otherwise, they said, the Legislative Yuan cannot find a good reason to reexamine the Sino-U.S. Copyrights Agreement.

Economic Affairs Vice Minister Hsu Ke-sheng yesterday evening pointed out that the MOEA will make more contacts with the U.S. side in accordance with the Legislative Yuan's opinions. So far, it has not been decided whether our country will indeed send a delegation to Washington for negotiations.

Dalai To Visit Without Renouncing Independence

OW2903034693 Taipei Voice of Free China in English 0200 GMT 28 Mar 93

[From the "News" program]

[Text] A senior government official said on Friday [26 March] the ROC [Republic of China], which claims sovereignty over Tibet, welcomes a visit by the Dalai Lama, Tibet's spiritual leader.

Chang Chun-yi, chairman of the cabinet-level Commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, said Taiwan will allow the Dalai Lama to visit without insisting that he renounce his goal of Tibetan independence. Chang was quoted by a spokesman as saying that it would be insincere to attach any conditions.

Last week the Legislative Yuan, or parliament, passed a resolution inviting the Dalai Lama—who lives in exile in India—to make his first visit to the island. Local media quoted the Dalai Lama as saying that he is willing to visit but has no formal plan.

Both Taipei and Peking [Beijing] claim sovereignty over Tibet as part of the claim to be the sole legitimate government of all of China.

Document Verification Accord Reached With PRC

OW2703084293 Taipei CNA in English 0817 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Peking, March 27 (CNA)—Taipei and Peking reached agreements on cross-strait document verification and compensation for lost registered mail Friday [26 March] after a year's negotiations.

Delegates from Taipei's Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) and Peking's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS) settled the agreement on document verification just two hours after their talks started here Friday morning, and went on to reach consensus on compensation for lost registered mail in the afternoon.

These two issues have been belabored for more than one year as the two sides had been unwilling to give in to each other on the definition of "one China" and on the appointment of liaison bodies.

With Peking authorities commanding the ARATS to remove any and all obstacles in order to pave the way for a planned meeting between the heads of the two intermediary bodies, ARATS delegates appeared surprisingly cooperative to their SEF counterparts during Friday's talks, SEF officials said.

Both sides expressed satisfaction about the result of the talks. The final agreements will be presented in both standard Chinese characters and simplified characters, said Hsu Hui-you, director of SEF's legal service department and head of the Taipei delegation.

Under the agreements, the SEF will be Taiwan's liaison agency responsible for handling compensation for registered articles lost in the mail. Similarly, the air mail center of Peking's Communications Society will handle this matter on the mainland.

Inquiry for registered mail, including parcels, publications and printed materials, is limited to one year. Other details including postage will follow international practices.

As for document verification, both sides agreed that documents for inheritance, adoption, marriage, educational degrees, birth, death, taxation, residence and so forth will receive proper and efficient treatment from each sides.

Service charge is tentatively set at US\$15 for an ordinary case, and US\$40 for a special case that requires speedy verification.

SEF and ARATS delegates will meet Friday to put final touches on the two separate agreements on document verification and postal services. They will be formally signed by SEF chairman C.F. Koo and ARATS chairman Wang Daohan when they meet in Singapore in mid-April.

Hsu and his five colleagues arrived in Peking Thursday for the present round of talks, the third of its kind since early 1992. Before returning home Sunday, Hsu is expected to talk with his ARATS counterparts on details regarding a planned visit to Peking by SEF Secretary-General Chiu Chin-i.

Delegation Returns With Accord

OW2903082193 Taipei CNA in English 0748 GMT
29 Mar 93

[Text] Taipei, March 29 (CNA)—The Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) unveiled the finalized content of the cross-strait agreements on document verification and registered mail services Sunday evening.

The agreements were brought back from Peking by Hsu Hui-you, director of the SEF's Legal Service Department, a SEF spokesman said.

Hsu, heading a six-member delegation, visited the mainland March 25-27 to work out the final wording of the two accords with Peking's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS) and returned to Taipei yesterday afternoon.

The two pacts, the first to be reached between Taiwan and the mainland in more than four decades, will be formally signed by the heads of the SEF and ARATS next month in Singapore, the SEF spokesman said.

Under the accord on document verification, the two intermediary bodies agree to send each other duplicate copies of certified documents concerning inheritance, adoption, marriage, birth, death, entrustment, educational degrees, residence, dependence and property claims. The practice will speed up document verification, the spokesman noted.

The two sides also agree to open indirect cross-strait registered mail services, including parcels, aerograms, printed matter, news publications and materials for the blind. Inquiries for registered mail will be answered within 30 days and compensation for lost or damaged registered mail will be made by the government of the sender of the mail.

Mainland Affairs Council chairman Huang Kun-hui said the two agreements mark a step forward in cross-strait relations. "They will facilitate civilian cross-strait exchanges and ensure better protection for the rights of people on both sides," Huang noted.

Group To Announce Preparatory Talks With PRC

OW2903085793 Taipei CNA in English 0817 GMT
29 Mar 93

[Text] Taipei, March 29 (CNA)—The Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) will announce on Wednesday [31 March] when its Secretary-General Chiu Chin-i will visit Peking to pave the way for a high-level cross-strait meeting, widely known as the "Koo-Wang talk."

"The schedule of my Peking trip will be formally announced Wednesday," Chiu said Sunday [28 March] after the return of a SEF delegation to the mainland to finalize the wording of two cross-strait accords on document verification and postal services.

Chiu is expected to visit Mainland China early next month to prepare for a planned meeting in Singapore between SEF chairman C.F. Koo and Wang Daohan, head of Peking's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS).

SEF sources said Chiu is likely to leave for Peking around April 5, the traditional Chinese tomb sweeping day, and will stay there for four or five days.

The date, location and agenda for the preparatory talks in Peking were tentatively worked out during the just-concluded visit to Peking by a six-member SEF delegation headed by Hsu Hui-you, director of SEF's Legal Service Department.

Hsu, however, would not reveal details of the arrangement. He said the SEF will make an announcement regarding Chiu's visit to Peking after consulting with the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC).

Hsu noted that the conclusion of the two agreements on cross-strait document verification and postal services has created a climate favorable for Chiu's visit and for the much-publicized Koo-Wang talk.

Mac Vice Chairman Kao Koong-lien said the Koo-Wang talk, the highest-level cross-strait contact in decades, may not be able to take place in mid-April as originally scheduled.

Government sources said the MAC, the SEF and other government agencies are jointly preparing an agenda for the Koo-Wang talk.

More 'Active' Mainland Policy Considered

OW2903084493 Taipei CNA in English 0825 GMT
29 Mar 93

[Text] Taipei, March 29 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] is considering whether to adopt a more "active" policy toward Mainland China as a means of gaining a more visible international presence, a ranking official said Sunday.

Chiao Jen-ho, deputy chairman of the cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), made the remarks at a seminar on Taipei's mainland policy co-sponsored by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the Chinese Mainland Research Society.

Chiao added, however, that the government-sanctioned national unification guidelines, which call for the accomplishment of China's reunification in three phases, will remain the nation's philosophical framework in carrying out relations with the mainland.

In Chiao's opinion, the relationship between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits has significant impact on Taipei's bid to expand its role in the international community.

The Republic of China on Taiwan must change its passive mainland policy of the past if it really wishes to be an active member of the international community, he pointed out.

The former aide to president Li Teng-hui, quoting remarks by the president, said that people on Taiwan "must not remain stranded on the island and stay away from affairs on the mainland" because, he said, people here have a blood relationship with mainlanders and are politically and economically bound to the mainland.

In the long run, Chinese on Taiwan should strive to "usher in a new era for the Chinese nation," he added, repeating what president Li said in his inauguration speech in May 1990.

Chiao urged Peking to be understanding of the spirit behind Taipei's national unification guidelines, and to have patience while the process of narrowing the gap between the two sides of the straits is carried on. He noted the enormous differences in the two societies after four decades of separation, in political systems as well as in cultural values and lifestyles.

The national unification guidelines are aimed at promoting the unification of China through increased exchange and interaction, he pointed out.

According to the guidelines, Chiao noted, Peking must recognize Taiwan as a political entity of equal footing, stop its attempts to isolate Taiwan internationally, and renounce the use of force against Taiwan before the two sides can go to the negotiation table.

Without an understanding of Taipei's position and a lack of sincerity in promoting mutually beneficial exchanges, Peking's insistence on calling for prompt talks on the issue of unification will only act counter to its wishes, he warned.

Legislators Studying Mainland Affairs Committee

*OW2903083793 Taipei CNA in English 0811 GMT
29 Mar 93*

[Text] Taipei, March 29 (CNA)—The Legislative Yuan is studying the feasibility of setting up a mainland affairs committee to supervise government administration of cross-strait affairs.

Legislator Chen Shui-pien, parliamentary whip of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, first proposed setting up such a special committee to supervise the formation and enforcement of government policy toward the mainland.

The proposal won immediate support of lawmakers from both the DPP and the ruling Kuomintang.

Many lawmakers say it is now necessary for the legislature to establish a committee to specifically handle mainland-related affairs as cross-strait exchanges have grown rapidly in recent years and a high-level cross-strait meeting, widely known as the Koo-Wang talk [C.F. Koo, Straits Exchange Foundation chairman, and Wang Daohan] Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait chairman], is scheduled to take place next month.

Cross-Strait Trade Reaches \$466 Million in Jan

*OW2703084893 Taipei CNA in English 0743 GMT
27 Mar 93*

[Text] Taipei, March 27 (CNA)—Indirect trade across the Taiwan Straits totaled US\$466 million in January, up 27.11 percent from a year-earlier level, the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) said Friday [26 March].

Quoting customs-clearance trade figures released by the Hong Kong Government, the board pointed out that Taiwan's exports to Mainland China grew 32.89 percent from a year ago to US\$392.5 million in the first month of 1993, while imports gained only 3.16 percent to US\$73.5 million.

Cross-strait trade accounted for 3.79 percent of Taiwan's US\$12.29 billion foreign trade in January, BOFT officials noted.

In the same period, they added, exports to the mainland via Hong Kong made up for 6.17 percent of Taiwan's total outbound sales of US\$6.36 billion, and shipments from the mainland took 1.24 percent of the US\$5.93 billion aggregate imports.

Major export items included plastic materials, electric and electronic key components, machinery equipment, man-made fibers, and cloth, all of which accounted for 65.91 percent of the total shipments to the mainland in January.

Chinese medicinal herbs, semi-finished shoes, rolled tobaccos, and feathers were among the top import items from the mainland.

Saying that cross-strait trade will continue to move forward, the officials pointed to the growing trend of Taiwan businessmen's procurement of mainland products.

For example, they said, semi-finished shoes and boots, whose imports from the mainland amounted to US\$3.67 million in January, have emerged as the second biggest import item from the mainland.

In another related report, the BOFT said that trade between the two sides of the straits remained "hot" in 1992.

The officials, noting that Peking has worked to control credit loans and money supply growth to check its overheated economy, warned that stricter measures might come in the second half of this year.

Taiwan investors should give heed to the development, they stressed.

Plans To Purchase Mirage Fighters on Schedule*OW2903053093 Taipei Voice of Free China in English
0200 GMT 29 Mar 93*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Defense Minister Sun Chen said on 26 March that the Republic of China's [ROC] plan to purchase 60 Mirage fighter planes from France is proceeding as scheduled. Speaking at the Legislative Yuan, Sun also offered to let legislators view documents related to the Mirage deal.

Meanwhile, legislators said Taiwan may lease F-16 jet fighters from the United States before taking delivery of 150 new F-16's in the late 1990's. They quoted the defense minister as telling a close-door parliamentary session on 25 March that Taiwan is considering leasing F-16A and F-16B fighters to fill gap in the island's air defense before the island obtains the new fighters. Sun said: Mainland China's military budget had exceeded 1 billion renminbi every year for three years in a row, an increase of 12.5 percent over previous years.

When asked about Taiwan's ability to counteract an invasion by Mainland China, Sun said he hopes the relationship between Taiwan and Mainland China will improve, so force will not be necessary. However, he said that the ROC military has no fire power to repel an invasion.

France Changes Warships Production Plan*OW2903073393 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
28 Mar 93*

[From the "Hookup" program]

[Text] Our country's plan to purchase Lafayette warships has recently taken an unexpected turn. According to the original agreement reached between the Republic of China [ROC] and France, six vessels will be built in France while 10 will be built in our country to facilitate technological transfer. However, a high-level military source says that France has unilaterally notified our country that it wants to build all 16 vessels in France. This has created a big headache for our country. The military has been consulting legislators, urging them to continue supporting the budget earmarked for the purchase so the vessels can be obtained.

The source says: At the beginning, the Chinese and French sides agreed to manufacture six vessels in France and 10 in our country to facilitate technological transfer. Now France has unilaterally demanded that all 16 vessels be built in France. This change of mind does not appear to be a political consideration, because the arms deal has already been finalized and the protest by the Chinese Communists has also become a thing of the past; there is no reason that something would happen at this stage. Therefore, a possible explanation is that France wants to manufacture all the vessels in France out of economic considerations.

Editorial Critical of 'Spineless' Japanese*OW2703212193 Taipei CNA in English 1401 GMT
27 Mar 93*

[Editorial from CNA's 27 March "EXPRESS NEWS": "The Spineless Japanese"]

[Text] Taipei, March 27 (CNA)—The island's newly appointed representative to Japan hit the nail right on the head when he called on the Japanese to reassert themselves in the conduct of foreign policy instead of dancing only to Peking's tune in an interview earlier this week with Tokyo's SANKEI SHIMBUN.

Lin Chin-ching was blunt, to be sure, but his message was loud and clear. The people here have had enough, and it is time for Tokyo to show some mettle and treat Taipei with due respect.

Article One of the Treaty of Friendship and Amity between Tokyo and Peking states clearly that there shall be no interference in each other's internal affairs. How would the Japanese treat the people here is entirely a matter that should be decided by no one but Tokyo itself.

For some incomprehensible reasons, however, Tokyo has totally submitted itself to the whims of Peking and shied away from any meaningful contact with Taipei's officials.

Japan's subservience might be understandable were the Cold War still going on. After all, Tokyo's decision to recognize the Chinese Communists in 1972 was based on a strategy to play off Peking against Moscow. It is hard to comprehend why would Japan continue to turn a blind eye to the reality after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

It is unbelievable that while the United States and European countries have sent their senior cabinet members to the island for trade talks with officials here, only a couple of section chiefs from Tokyo's Ministry of International Trade and Industry have been in Taipei since the two countries suspended diplomatic ties.

Japan has much closer economic ties here than any European country. That is why the patience here is wearing thin. There are many economic and trade problems that can only be solved by high-level exchanges.

Among the problems is the growing trade imbalance between the two countries. Japan's trade surplus with the island jumped a whopping [words indistinct] percent last year to US\$ [passage indistinct], and the figure may go further up this year.

Talks on New Taipei-Seoul Ties Postponed*OW2703090193 Taipei CNA in English 0820 GMT
27 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (CNA)—Negotiations on establishing a new framework for relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and South Korea will not be held until the second half of the year, according to informed sources here.

The ROC and South Korea severed their long-term diplomatic ties last August when the latter shifted its recognition from Taipei to Peking. Since then, talks for forming a new relations framework have been proposed.

The sources said that the talks, originally scheduled to be held recently, will be postponed as Seoul has been busy dealing with North Korea.

The sources said that Pyongyang's announcement on March 12 of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has created a tense situation on the Korean peninsula, forcing Seoul to place its priority on security issues.

The Seoul government in its review of ties with the ROC has decided however that it will observe all the agreements reached with Taipei before with the exception of the ROC-South Korea amity treaty, the sources added.

Taipei Moscow Office Expected To Open in May
OW2903083293 Taipei CNA in English 0742 GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Singapore, March 29 (CNA)—An official from the Republic of China [ROC] flew to Moscow Sunday [28 March] to prepare for the opening of a cultural and economic representative office in the Russian capital.

Chiang Shu-yi had been adviser to the ROC representative office in the city state [as received] for five years and three months before he was named as section chief of the planned Moscow representative office.

Chiang told CNA before departure that while there, his major tasks will be to look for the location of the new office and visit relevant Russian Government agencies.

The Moscow office is expected to be inaugurated in May, Chiang noted.

Taipei and Moscow ties have been developing on a steady track since the former Soviet Union disintegrated in 1990, ROC diplomats here said.

Defense Minister Affirms Armed Forces' Strength
OW2703084593 Taipei CNA in English 0800 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Taipei, March 27 (CNA)—National Defense Minister Sun Chen guaranteed Friday [26 March] that the Armed Forces of the Republic of China would do everything they could to destroy Chinese communist forces en route should they dare to attempt to invade Taiwan.

The government will try its best to avert the outbreak of war across the Taiwan Straits, but should it happen, the military's basic strategy was to wipe out invaders before

they could land on the island, Sun said in reply to an inquiry by legislator Li Pi-hsien.

The military's combat readiness should be sustained regardless of the intentions of the enemy, Sun said. "We must fully prepare ourselves, so that our armed forces can serve as an effective deterrent force," Sun said.

Certainly the best policy, he emphasized, is to subdue the enemy without resorting to war.

The ministry is placing top priority on the acquisition of high performance jet fighters and frigates in the nation's military build-up. Efforts will also focus on the fortification of missile installations, Sun noted.

President Urges 'Collective Security System'
OW2703084393 Taipei CNA in English 0809 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Taipei, March 27 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui is a knowledgeable, intelligent national leader, the senior vice president and business news managing editor of the US-based Cable News Networks (CNN) said here Friday [26 March].

Lou Dobbs, also host of CNN's Moneyline program, made the remarks after a 30-minute interview with President Li at the presidential office.

Li was one of several Asian political and economic leaders interviewed by Dobbs for CNN's Asia Week special to be broadcast from March 29 to April 2. It was the first time Li has been interviewed by a foreign TV network.

In the interview, Li urged countries in the Asia Pacific to create a collective security system. He noted that the withdrawal of American forces from Asia, the participation of Japanese troops in the UN peacekeeping operations, Communist China's military buildup and the establishment of diplomatic ties between Mainland China and South Korea are the key factors which would affect the stability of Asia in the coming decade.

Li also talked about the need for regional economic cooperation, the ROC's [Republic of China] changing relationship with the mainland, the chronic trade deficit Taiwan has with Japan and Taiwan's progress in trimming its trade surplus with the United States.

Dobbs said his job in Asia Week special is to get the views of influential Asian leaders on air and to let them speak authoritatively on the issues affecting the region.

Dobbs said he had interviewed political and economic leaders from India, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Mainland China. Mainland's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping refused to be interviewed by CNN.

Hong Kong

Patten Said Grooming 'Rebels' to PRC

HK2903090093 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 93 p 6

[Article by Wang Danyue (3769 0030 2588): "Commenting on Several 'Cards' Played by Patten"]

[Text] Patten, the "last governor of Hong Kong," is well-known in England for his outstanding election campaign strategy, and enjoys the title of "political heavyweight." Patten took office in July 1992, and dished out his first "policy address" on 7 October, in which he talked lavishly about quickening Hong Kong's "democratic pace" and brazenly undermined the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and the understandings reached by both the Chinese and British sides on the Hong Kong question. He ignored the Chinese side's repeated objections, and on 12 March he made a statement in the Legislative Council [Legco] and announced his so-called "constitutional package." By doing so, he completely ignored the spirit of ensuring a smooth transition of Hong Kong and allowing its social and economic system and lifestyle to remain unchanged for 50 years, and closed the door on Sino-British talks. In fact, concerning the Hong Kong question, Patten was only demonstrating several ways to play cards, which he thought was clever.

First, the "public opinion card." This is a game at which Patten excels. It is a card which he always carries with him and which he can play at any time, anywhere. He sedulously tried to give people an "intimate" image—when he took office, he changed the normal way of going about things and gave up the governor's suit and hat; he dressed himself up like an ordinary citizen and emerged in markets and streets; here and there he hugged the children; now and then he toasted with the citizens; and he assumed the posture which he assumed during the election campaign in England, so as to win the good feelings of the people of Hong Kong. Allegedly this method, which is uncouth among British gentlemen, had some effect. But before long people began to realize that this was a public opinion card being painstakingly played by Patten, therefore, his status dropped rapidly.

Second, the "Legco members card." The key point of Patten's political reform plan is to "reform" Legco, and the essence is to change Legco's consultative nature and expand its duty and actual power; and second, he wants to create a majority in Legco. There are 60 Legco members and Patten used both hard and soft tactics; when he tried to draw some Legco members to his side, he exerted pressure on other Legco members. Chief Secretary Ford said repeatedly that if the Legco members flinch from disputed issues, they will be considered "irresponsible," and he stressed that Legco members should not seek guidance from the "Big Dipper," but must make decisions "themselves." However, Patten's way of playing the "Legco members card" eventually revealed its real face—drawing over the wavering ones and pressuring those who have a different opinion. Drawing is combined with pressuring, and that is wicked and merciless.

Patten's intention is very clear: Before retreating from Hong Kong, if his "political reform" cannot succeed, he can groom some "rebels" who like to oppose the central government, so as to bring chaos to Hong Kong and leave some trouble.

Third, the "international card." After announcing his political reform package, Patten has been strongly opposed by the Chinese side. Perhaps he realized that concerning the Hong Kong question, Britain does not have adequate strength to deal with China alone, so he must seek international support. Therefore, after dishing out his policy address, he travelled frequently to other countries to sell his idea. But this trick has not been effective; on the contrary, newspapers in some countries have carried articles accusing the British Government of breaching faith. Even some knowledgeable persons in Britain have accused Patten of violating agreements between China and Britain.

The commentaries carried by the just press in Hong Kong have concluded well: No matter what means Patten changes or what tricks he employs, they cannot solve the problem, and are not helpful.

We want to advise Patten: Hong Kong, in the final analysis, is not your electoral district, and you have picked the wrong person to play cards with. Gambling with Hong Kong politically will make you a man of guilt in history, which will condemn you. You should quickly pack up the several "cards" which you are now playing so enthusiastically.

Local XINHUA Official Warns Patten

OW2603154393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 26 Mar 93

[Text] Hong Kong, March 26 (XINHUA)—A senior Chinese official in Hong Kong today urged Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten not to go it alone by delivering the political reform bill to the Legislative Council at the risk of the interests of the Hong Kong people and that of Britain.

Zhang Junsheng, deputy director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong branch, said here that "it is useless to exert pressure on China by using threatening methods of gazetting the political reform bill and submitting it to the Legislative Council."

Governor Patten should not take the third erroneous step to submit the bill to the Legislative Council, Zhang said.

Zhang noted that Patten took the first erroneous step by making a sudden unilateral announcement to gazette the political reform bill regardless of repeated criticism from China when China and Britain were nearly reaching an agreement through diplomatic contacts.

By so doing, Zhang said, Patten sabotaged the Sino-British Joint Declaration, convergence with the Basic Law and smooth transfer and the understanding and agreements reached by the Chinese and British Governments.

Patten took the second wrong step to put one more obstacle by gazetting the bill when the Chinese and British Governments resumed diplomatic contacts to narrow their differences, Zhang added.

Now Patten is taking a third step by threatening to deliver the bill to the Legislative Council, Zhang said.

As a Chinese saying goes, Zhang said, the same kind of offence should not be repeated for a third time. For the interests of the Hong Kong people and that of Britain, the governor should reconsider the consequences before he takes the third step, Zhang stated.

Warns Against 'Political Wager'

OW2803062993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0521 GMT 28 Mar 93

[Text] Hong Kong, 28 Mar (XINHUA)—Zhang Junsheng, deputy director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, said: Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten will be taking a third erroneous step if he submits his political reform program to the Legislative Council.

Answering questions from Hong Kong reporters in a recent public appearance, Zhang Junsheng said: Patten has undermined [po huai 4275 0975] Sino-British consultations on issues relating to the political system. China and Britain were close to reaching an agreement through diplomatic contacts when Patten suddenly gazetted his political reform program. This led to the suspension of talks through diplomatic contacts.

Zhang Junsheng said: Disregarding criticism from the Chinese side, Patten unilaterally released a political reform program that contains "three violations," thereby taking the first step along an erroneous path. Soon after, he took another erroneous step by gazetting his political reform program. A Chinese saying goes: "You should not do anything more than three times." Patten himself should consider the consequences if he takes a third step.

Zhang Junsheng stated: We hope that Patten will not act willfully and will not make a political wager on the interests of Hong Kong citizens and Britain.

Basic Law Drafter Attacks Reform Proposals

HK2703084093 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 26 Mar 93 p 5

[By staff reporter Lian Jintian (6647 6930 3240): "Patten Tramples on the Basic Law—Interview With Xiao Weiyun, Former Member of Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee"]

[Text] To mislead the mass media and fool the public, Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten, amid the current disputes over the issue of the constitutional structure, has always claimed that his constitutional reform package is in keeping with the Basic Law. Even on 13 March, when he went to gazette his "three violations" package, he again put up a show by assuring the Legislative Council (Legco) that he would proceed to talk on the basis of convergence with the Basic Law. Witnessing this act, Chris Patten trampling the Basic Law, Professor Xiao Weiyun of the Beijing

University Law Department, who was also the convener of the constitutional system design group of the former Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee, has expressed his indignation.

In what way does Chris Patten's constitutional reform package violate and counter the Basic Law? Professor Xiao, as one of the drafters of the Basic Law, during an interview with this reporter, pointed out that the package is a fraud in substance. He said the Patten package will change Hong Kong's political structure in the following three main aspects:

First, it will initiate a major change in the current constitutional structure; for instance, the separation between Legco and the Executive Council [Exco], and the expansion of the duties and powers of the district boards. Second, it will change the election method for functional constituencies. And third, it will change the method by which the election committee is formed.

With regard to the first point, the chapter of the Basic Law providing for the political structure replaces the governorship system with another system by which a Hong Kong citizen [gang ren 3263 0086] will be elected chief executive, the top official of the future special administrative region [SAR]. This chapter did not introduce any major changes to the current political structure in Hong Kong, except for the establishment of a court of final appeal. The reason why no major changes were introduced is because we, proceeding from the spirit of the Joint Declaration, intended to minimize the possible impact on the Hong Kong community and ensure mutual convergence and a steady transition upon the transfer of sovereignty in Hong Kong. The ideas that guided the drafting of the Basic Law was that the existing political structure of Hong Kong should be kept unchanged where possible; for instance, the existing district-based organizations in Hong Kong would not be changed, with all district boards remaining non-political organizations playing a consultative role. In doing so, our fundamental purpose was to safeguard the long-term stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. Nevertheless, the "constitutional package" intends to expand the duties and powers of the district boards, and replace the appointed district board member system with universal direct elections, which will cause a tremendous change in the political structure of Hong Kong. In ignoring the necessity of convergence with the Basic Law, Chris Patten has been openly stirring up chaos and upsetting Hong Kong. But he has claimed that he is working for the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. This is completely fraudulent.

Regarding the second point, Chris Patten is amending the election method for functional constituencies. In Hong Kong, the election method for functional constituencies had been applied to the 1985 and 1988 Legco elections respectively. The Basic Law Drafting Committee, having thoroughly consulted people from all circles in Hong Kong and having studied their opinions, concluded that this election method played a positive role as it enabled the selection of representative figures from functional constituencies to serve in the legislative body. Therefore, in view

of the reality of Hong Kong, the Basic Law Drafting Committee retained this method and incorporated it into the Basic Law. However, the Patten package proposes that "the electorate of the functional constituencies be expanded" in 1995 so that the electorate for the functional sectors will include the entire working population of Hong Kong, or, to put it bluntly, the election will be turned into a direct election in which almost everyone can vote; thus the original method by which each functional constituency elected its own representative will be changed. This change completely differs from the original election method for the functional constituencies, which is retained and prescribed in the Basic Law.

With regard to the third point, the National People's Congress [NPC] has specially set out a method for the formation of the first Legco of the Hong Kong SAR, whereby the election committee will return 10 Legco members (falling in the indirect election category). The formation of this election committee is similar to that for the selection committee of the first SAR government: namely, 25 percent of the members are to be selected from the industrial, commercial, and financial sectors; 25 percent from the professions; 25 percent from the labor, social services, religious, and other sectors; and the rest from existing political circles, Hong Kong deputies to the NPC, and Hong Kong representatives and members of the of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee. However, Chris Patten has put forth that "all or the majority of the members" of the election committee for 1995 "will be selected from among district board members who are returned by direct election." This will mean excluding three-fourths of the representatives of the various social sectors in Hong Kong from the election committee, but allowing only a part (that is, district board members, as representatives of political circles) of the remaining 25 percent to fill all the seats on the committee. So this is a package which runs completely counter to the Basic Law. How then can convergence with the Basic Law be achieved?

Xiao Weiyun noted that disputes had arisen from discussions on the question of the political structure during the drafting of the Basic Law. What Chris Patten is selling is exactly the same as an idea that was once been raised by a minority of people and rejected by the majority years ago. At that time, the Basic Law Drafting Committee tried its best to solicit and adopt as many different opinions as possible. Based on the principle of placing harmony first, the opinions of the majority were reflected in the Basic Law. Members of the drafting committee were relatively satisfied with the final version of the chapter of the Basic Law concerning the political structure, and the overwhelming majority of Hong Kong people have shown their acceptance of this version. However, Chris Patten is against the Basic Law and is deliberately provoking disputes. He has overturned the political structure prescribed by the Basic Law, which was the fruit of four years' work by the drafting committee and is endorsed by the majority of Hong Kong people. Then he took up the view of the minority, which had already been rejected by the drafting

committee, and stated that it conformed with the Basic Law. How can those who took part in the drafting of the Basic Law agree with him?

By the way, the constitutional reform package that Chris Patten is selling by flaunting the banner of democratic elections is, in fact, a fraud. The British, who have occupied Hong Kong for more than a century, have never introduced elections before: the appointment system applied to the governor of Hong Kong and Legco members alike. Now, at a moment when they are about to return sovereignty over the territory to China, they become particularly "active" in promoting elections. Obviously they have an axe to grind in doing so. Xiao Weiyun said that the Chinese Government is one which is genuinely "concerned" about democracy in Hong Kong. It was the Chinese Government that first put forth the idea of the "formation of the legislative body of the Hong Kong SAR through elections" in Annex 1 of the 1984 Joint Declaration, Xiao said. It was not Britain, the ruler of Hong Kong for more than a century, who was first to propose democratic elections! The Chinese side maintains that a democratic system suitable for Hong Kong should be developed gradually and step by step and that the proportion of directly elected Legco members is not low and will gradually be increased. All these are definitely in the interests of Hong Kong—"better maintain stability than arouse chaos," and Hong Kong needs to ensure stability and prosperity.

Xiao Weiyun noted that the show Chris Patten has put on in Hong Kong over the past eight months has revealed that he is repeatedly taking actions in Hong Kong which are detrimental to stability, and that he is stubbornly insisting on his "three violations" package. Chris Patten can hardly absolve himself of the blame if Hong Kong faces political turbulence.

Commentary Views Chances of Sino-British Talks

HK2903112893 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0906 GMT 28 Mar 93

[Commentary by Gan Cheng (3927 2110)]

[Text] Hong Kong, 28 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—In early March, when the Sino-British diplomatic contacts had just brought some initial results, the differences between the two sides were narrowing, and the prospect of talks was in sight, Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten suddenly announced on the afternoon of 12 March his decision on the gazetting of his "three violations" constitutional reform package. This was in total disregard of the interests of Hong Kong. It has seriously undermined the foundation of Sino-British cooperation, shut the door on talks, caused the deterioration of Sino-British relations, and put an end to the relevant diplomatic contacts.

The Hong Kong people are fervently wishing that China and Britain could hold talks on the question of Hong Kong. This move made by Governor Patten was nothing short of throwing cold water on them. Under this heavy atmosphere, people are closely watching the possibility of the reopening of the door to bilateral talks.

Though the situation is grim, it does not seem to be completely hopeless. At least the Chinese side has not absolutely ruled out the possibility of talks under the current circumstances. When touching on the issue of Hong Kong at a 19 March meeting with Louis Cha, renowned newspaper man of Hong Kong, CPC top leader Jiang Zemin said: The Chinese side is willing to talk with the British side, but will never barter away its principles. The talks must be built on the basis of the "three conformities" and conducted by the Governments of China and Britain. No interference from any third party is allowed. The problem now is that the door to Sino-British talks was closed by the British side by the agency of Chris Patten, and the Chinese side cannot "break in." Therefore, whether or not the door to talks can be reopened is, first of all, dependent on the deeds and sincerity of the British side.

What is happening now is that though the British side is still saying "we are ready to talk at any time," it has been noticed that Chris Patten, after declaring the gazettal of his constitutional reform package, kept saying that he would table this package at Legco [Legislative Council] "at an appropriate time." A senior Hong Kong Government official even set the deadline as the end of March or early April and claimed that the "legislative procedure" should be completed within the current legislative year. Though the recent Executive Council session did not fix a date for tabling Patten's constitutional reform package to Legco as some had wished, because Patten has brazenly set the precedent of gazetting his constitutional reform package to the detriment of the foundation of Sino-British talks, it is indeed hard for people to completely discard this question: Is the political trick of overtly eating humble pie but covertly trying to get the upper hand being repeated under the direction of Chris Patten?

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen pointed out the other day: Because Chris Patten made a unilateral move and caused turbulence in Hong Kong's society, the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong have been affected. If the Hong Kong Government puts Patten's constitutional reform package to Legco for deliberation in the form of draft legislation, it is obvious that the Sino-British talks will not benefit.

Many figures in Hong Kong's political circles also maintain that if the Hong Kong Government does put the package to Legco, it is nothing short of putting a lock on the closed door to the talks, making it even more difficult to reopen it.

The Chinese Government has always stood for cooperation and against confrontation in handling its affairs and contacts with other countries. The people of Hong Kong also wish that China and Britain could strengthen their cooperation, break the impasse, and resume talks, so as to facilitate the smooth convergence of Hong Kong's political power and the untroubled transition. But if the Hong Kong governor insists on tabling his constitutional reform package in Legco, the talks between China and Britain will definitely be kept behind tightly closed doors. Because this gesture will turn Legco, which should be operating in

accordance with the "Royal Instructions" and function as none other than a consultative organization to the governor, into one that has the power to decide on Hong Kong's constitutional development. The purpose is actually to turn Hong Kong into a semi-independent political entity so that the colonial rule over Hong Kong by the British can be continued in a disguised form after 1997. The Chinese Government rigorously abides by the Sino-British Joint Declaration, but will never barter away its principles and will not give an inch on the sovereignty of Hong Kong. No matter what happens, the Chinese Government has enough confidence and competence to resume sovereignty over Hong Kong as scheduled and protect Hong Kong's sustained prosperity and stability.

An old proverb in China goes: "Listen to what a person says and watch what he does." As to the chance of reopening talks between China and Britain, one should not just believe Britain's repeated statement that they are "ready to start talks again at any time," but, more importantly, watch whether they show a sincere wish to open the door to talks in their deeds.

Commentary Urges Britain To Uphold 'Agreements'

HK2903073493 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1400 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Commentary by Zhao Wen (6392 2429)]

[Text] Hong Kong, 27 March (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—"I do not know how a man without truthfulness can get on." This is a famous remark from the Confucian Analects. There is also a proverb with a similar meaning in the West: "A man without trustworthiness is imperfect." One can thus notice that laying stress on keeping promises and trustworthiness is a most basic and important norm to follow in man-to-man and state-to-state contacts. There are no exceptions to this in modern time or antiquity, in China or elsewhere.

As is known to all, the Qing Dynasty government ceded Hong Kong under the intimidation of Britain's powerful cannons and warships. The Chinese and British Governments unanimously agreed that a proper settlement through consultation of a problem left from history would help maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability and would further consolidate and develop relations between the two countries on a new basis. For that purpose, through talks between delegations of the Chinese and British Governments, finally, on 19 December 1984, the heads of the two governments signed the Sino-British Joint Declaration complete with the principles of "one country, two systems" and "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong." Later, on this basis, and after widely soliciting the Hong Kong people's opinions, the Chinese Government formulated the Basic Law, thus laying a solid foundation for properly solving the problem of Hong Kong's future and for Hong Kong's sustained stability and prosperity. The Chinese side has abided by the Sino-British Joint Declaration. If the British side has the same sincerity to abide by it, and in so doing targets the political system and arrangements in all other fields during the transition period at convergence with the Basic Law, there will be no problem with regard to

maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity and a smooth transfer of political power in 1997.

Sino-British cooperation in the last nine years following the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration has basically been satisfactory. However, since July last year when Chris Patten took office, the British side has practically tried to overthrow all agreements and promises signed in the past, which has resulted in a drastic deterioration in the situation. Unable to restrain himself, Patten dished out a constitutional reform package, which clearly runs counter to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and the understandings and agreements reached by China and Britain, changed Hong Kong's political structure and structures in a big way, and vigorously fostered pro-British forces in an attempt to "return administration [huan zheng 6703 2398] to Hong Kong" and extend British colonial rule over Hong Kong. At the same time, he has ignored the Memorandum of Understanding on the Construction of the New Airport, which was reached by the Chinese and British Governments, and, consequently, the two countries have failed to reach a consensus of understanding on funding the new airport even after stalling for time. In particular, at a time when China and Britain were making contacts on a resumption of talks and gradually narrowing differences, Patten wantonly gazetted his constitutional reform package, thus seriously damaging the foundations for a resumption of talks between the two countries and publicized the contents of diplomatic contacts between the two countries, which should have been kept secret, thus slamming the door to negotiations firmly shut. To date, he still holds a confrontational stance toward China.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen pointed out a few days ago that some people are attempting to give the impression that the Sino-British Joint Declaration is outdated and insufficient. Their intent is to change and add new contents to the agreements which have been reached on the Hong Kong issue in order to leave new trouble behind. China will not make any concessions on such issues of principle. He stated: If Patten submits his constitutional reform package to the Legislative Council, this will obviously not be helpful to Sino-British talks. When answering reporters' questions a few days ago, Chen Ziyang, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, also pointed out that the way to solve both the problem of Hong Kong's political structure and that of the new airport was in fact very simple: that is, the Chinese side requires the British side to act in accordance with the agreements both sides have reached.

In all fairness, this is a most basic requirement, from which we are unable to make any more concessions. If the British side refuses to acknowledge the agreements it has signed, what is the point of having talks again? What will the talks yield? "That which makes a statement a statement is trustworthiness. If it is not trustworthy, how can it be a statement?"

Reforms Publication 'Undermines' Talks

OW2903080593 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 13, 29 Mar-4 Apr 93 pp 10-11

[Article by Duanmu Laidi: "Publication Undermines Sino-British Talks"]

[Text] At the time when China and Britain, following consultations, are to start talks on the development of Hong Kong's political system, the British Hong Kong authorities suddenly published on March 12 the draft legislation arrangements for the 1994-1995 Hong Kong elections based on Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten's constitutional package. This is a grave step, deliberately designed to undermine Sino-British talks.

Since Patten first put forward his constitutional package in his policy address on October 7 last year, the Chinese side has repeatedly pointed out, in explicit terms, that by unilaterally putting forward this plan for major changes in the current Hong Kong political structure without consulting the Chinese, the British have seriously violated the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong, the principle of convergence with the Basic Law, and the relevant agreements and understandings already reached between China and Britain.

The Chinese side has all along urged the British to give up Patten's package and to resume consultations and cooperation to ensure a smooth transition and transfer-of power in Hong Kong. People from various walks of life in Hong Kong have also issued statements or made speeches, strongly criticizing Patten for creating division and confusion in Hong Kong, and have demanded he withdraw his proposals.

Against this background, the British side expressed its willingness to hold talks through diplomatic channels on the 1994-95 election arrangements in Hong Kong.

The Chinese responded positively and made great efforts to begin the talks as soon as possible. During the course of consultations, however, the British time and again raised unreasonable demands.

First, the British side attempted to play the old trick of "three-legged stool." The Chinese hold that it is up to the Chinese and British governments alone to implement the Sino-British Joint Declaration and solve major issues affecting Hong Kong. All the previous talks on the issue of Hong Kong were conducted between representatives of the Chinese and British governments. This policy should continue in the proposed talks.

In consideration of the actual needs of the British side, the Hong Kong authorities can act as advisers or experts to assist the British representative in his work. This position on the part of China is quite reasonable.

The British tried to pressure the Chinese side by threatening to publish Patten's perverse constitutional package. But the Chinese once again stressed that if this plan is gazetted and submitted to the Legislative Council for deliberation before the two sides reach agreement, it can only serve to place a serious obstacle to Sino-British talks.

With ulterior motives, the British expressed willingness to talk with China, but in fact it took flagrant action to obstruct the talks just as the two sides were coming closer to an agreement on specific issues. On March 12, Hong Kong Governor Patten published his so-called constitutional package and threatened to submit it to the Legislative Council for adoption in an attempt to create a fait accompli and force the Chinese side and the people of Hong Kong to accept it.

This perfidious act perpetrated by the British and the Hong Kong authorities is typical of the old tricks employed by some Western politicians. It has not only done serious damage to the basis of Sino-British consultations and cooperation, but has also thwarted the hope of the people of Hong Kong that the Chinese and British governments would solve the problems through negotiations. Many Hong Kong people immediately expressed their objections to it.

This situation has also adversely affected the investment climate in Hong Kong, forcing the local stock market to plunge 200 points and creating an even bigger shock in the London stock market.

This demonstrates that Patten's decision not only runs counter to the will of the people of Hong Kong but is also detrimental to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

The British claimed that its action was in the interests of the Hong Kong people. This is a transparent lie. It is the Chinese government that represents the interests of the Hong Kong people, and it is the Basic Law of Hong Kong, drafted nearly five years ago, which really reflects their will.

In fact, by this latest action, the British seek to foster their agents to maintain influence over, or even control of, Hong Kong in order to serve the interests of Britain after 1997.

It is the British side that proposed holding talks between the Chinese and British governments, but publication of Patten's package has destroyed the basis for holding such talks. The British side, therefore, should be held responsible for all the consequences arising from this latest publication.

Commentary on British 'Sabotage' of Talks

*HK2703062393 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
25 Mar 93 p 12*

["Special commentary" by Yu Yin (0151 7229): "Real Facts of How the British Side Undermines Talks"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 March, Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten flagrantly issued a statement in the Legislative Council [Legco] and decided to gazette his "three violations" constitutional reform package. This shocking move seriously damaged the foundation for Sino-British cooperation and rendered the talks on the arrangements for the 1994-95 elections unable to proceed. However, the British side and the British Hong Kong authorities unilaterally announced the details of Sino-British contacts and spread some lies contrary to the facts in an attempt to mislead the Hong Kong people. To clarify

matters to the public, it is necessary to state the real facts so that the public may clearly see how the British side deliberately sabotaged the Sino-British talks.

The Consultations Process Concerning the Talks

In October last year, Patten dished out a "three violations" constitutional reform package, which was firmly opposed by the Chinese Government and resisted by the broad masses of Hong Kong people. Under these circumstances, in early February this year, the British side had to express willingness with the Chinese side to hold negotiations on the issue of Hong Kong's 1994-95 elections. Proceeding from the overall situation of Sino-British relations and considering the aspirations of the vast numbers of Hong Kong people, the Chinese side made a quick positive response to the British proposal. After that, both sides began diplomatic consultations on issues concerning the negotiations.

When consultations were just started, there were relatively big differences between the two sides on the issue of the foundation of talks. However, through a period of serious discussions and exchanges of views, some differences were gradually narrowed. Both sides also affirmed that the arrangements for the 1994-95 elections would be discussed on the basis of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, convergence with the Basic Law, and the understandings or agreements reached by China and Britain. However, the British side so repeatedly quibbled with the Chinese side over the status of Hong Kong Government officials in the talks that it was difficult to reach an agreement on the talks even after stalling for time. On 9 March, the British side threatened: If the two sides fail to reach an agreement, the Hong Kong Government will make an announcement at 1400 Beijing time on 11 March to make public the legislation draft in the Legco on 12 March. This was in fact setting a time limit.

On 11 March, to break the deadlock on the issue of personnel participating in the talks, the Chinese side made another effort and put forth a new proposal, namely, the Chinese and British sides each send a government representative, who will be assisted by several advisers or specialists. The British side indicated that there was something new in the proposal. At the same time, the Chinese side once again warned its counterpart: If the British side wants to hold talks with the Chinese side on the one hand and, on the other hand, publishes the Hong Kong Governor's "three violations" reform package in the form of legislation and submits it to the Legco for discussion before the talks between the two sides are started, this will only prove that it does not have the slightest sincerity in the talks and is deliberately sabotaging the talks. Consequently, the talks will lose any foundation. It will mean that the talks will be unable to take place. The British side has to bear the responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

At noon on 12 March, the Chinese side reiterated this solemn and just stand. At the same time, it clearly stated that so long as both sides reached a consensus of understanding on the presentation of talks participants, the

Chinese side would agree to start negotiations in the middle or last 10-day period of March. The British side went so far as to say that as of now, there had not been any date on which the talks could be announced in the short run. This was a complete violation of the facts. While both sides were further approaching an agreement on the presentation of talks participants and the specific beginning date for the talks, Patten unexpectedly rushed out to officially announce his reform package at 1500 on 12 March and, consequently, the talks reached a deadlock.

The British Side Creates All Sorts of Obstacles To Deliberately Sabotage the Talks

The responsibility for the failure of the recent talks rested completely with the British side. In particular, from the very start, Patten did not have any sincerity and, moreover, he created all sorts of obstacles in the course of consultations, which made the talks a complete failure.

1. The British side raised an unreasonable demand on, and tried every possible means to quibble over, the issue of personnel participating in the talks. The Chinese side suggested that the British Government send a special envoy to Beijing to hold talks with the Chinese side, or have its ambassador to China do the job. In reply, the British side said that it intended to send a delegation composed of three Hong Kong Government officials and one official of the British Ministry of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and headed by the British ambassador to China. The Chinese side repeatedly stressed: Implementing the Sino-British Joint Declaration and solving Hong Kong's major issues are a matter between the Governments of China and Britain. The "three violations" package put forth by Patten was actually aimed at overthrowing the international agreements reached by the governments of two sovereign countries. To restore good faith, it is necessary for the two countries to have talks. It was suggested that both sides send a representative and a deputy representative assisted by several advisers or specialists and if there was any difficulty in so doing, both sides could just send a representative. However, the British side had all along persisted that Hong Kong Government officials must participate in the talks as official representatives. It was not until 11 March that the British side suggested that its ambassador to China act as the representative assisted by the four-member delegation mentioned above, but it was reluctant to clearly state whether they acted as advisers or specialists. The British side even demanded its Chinese counterpart to recognize that there was no difference between officials from the Hong Kong and British Governments. This unreasonable demand was naturally rejected by the Chinese side. Patten was talking nonsense when he said that the Chinese side did not allow Hong Kong Government officials to attend the talks. This was completely a deliberate distortion of facts and confusion of right and wrong.

2. The gazetting of the constitutional reform package was postponed four times in an attempt to put pressure on the Chinese counterpart. Patten's four-time postponement of the package was completely a fraud and a propaganda trick of "making concessions to gain advantages." In other

words, by postponing the gazetting of the package four times, he intended to show his sincerity and by frequently putting pressure on the Chinese side, he attempted to put the label of lacking sincerity in having talks on the Chinese side.

3. The British side did not promise to undertake that once an agreement was reached at the talks, it must be implemented. As there was a precedent for British violation of agreements, the Chinese side demanded its British counterpart to undertake to implement the agreement reached at the talks, if any. This was entirely a matter of course. However, the British side just agreed to "strive to recommend" and did not make any substantial promise even after stalling for time. This obviously showed that it lacked sincerity in having talks.

4. The British side violated the principle of confidentiality. At the beginning of the consultations, both sides agreed that the contents of the talks under consultations should be strictly confidential. However, going back on its word, the British side openly violated the principle. In the course of contacts, it repeatedly disclosed the developments of the consultations. Patten all the more revealed the goings-on in the whole process of consultations at the 12 March Legco session, making public the differences between the two sides. Thus, the door to negotiations was shut once again.

5. Patten put pressure on the Chinese side by deliberately using the gazetting and submission to the Legco for discussion of the constitutional reform package, thus creating artificial obstacles to the talks. If the British side has real sincerity in having talks, it should not have gazetted the package while the differences between the two sides were narrowing in the course of consultations. However, it did do so and continuously threatened to submit the package to the Legco for discussion in an attempt to further put pressure on the Chinese side. This quite clearly shows that the British side simply lacked sincerity in the talks. The so-called arguments, such as that we were still willing to have talks, are entirely aimed at befuddling public opinion and misleading the Hong Kong people.

In fact, the Hong Kong and international press media have made many comments and analyses on the destructive role played by Patten in the current Sino-British talks. An article carried on 18 March by Belgium's ECHO pointed out: "Patten's recent decision has obviously played the role of a stumbling block."

Why Cannot British Hong Kong Officials Attend the Talks as Official Representatives?

First, in accordance with the spirit of the Joint Declaration, major issues in Hong Kong's transition period (naturally including the 1994 and 1995 elections) are entirely a matter between the Chinese and British Governments. It is not allowed and unnecessary for a third party to meddle. The British Hong Kong regime which belongs to the British Government only has the responsibility to implement to the letter the agreements reached by the governments of two sovereign countries, and on no account does it have the right to meddle and to sit as an equal at the

same table with the two governments. This is the rudimentary diplomatic principle and China's persistent principled stand. As early as 1982, when the talks on the Hong Kong issue were just started, to counter the so-called "three-legged stool" theory asserting that the settlement of the Hong Kong issue must be acceptable to the Chinese, British, and Hong Kong sides, a theory spread by the British side, the Chinese side solemnly stated again and again: The settlement of the Hong Kong issue is a matter between the two sovereign countries of China and Britain, and Hong Kong cannot act as a third party. Later on, then Hong Kong Governor Edward Youde attended the talks in the capacity of adviser to the British delegation. During the 1982-84 period, the Chinese side rejected the participation in the talks of British Hong Kong officials on two separate occasions. With the signing of the Joint Declaration, the "three-legged stool" theory had all the more lost its basis of legal principle. Moreover, the current talks were diplomatic negotiations between the Governments of China and Britain. Both sides only sent one or two representatives and did not form any delegation (group). Naturally, British Hong Kong officials were not qualified to attend the talks in the capacity of official members. This being the case, the Chinese side persisted that the current talks should be carried out only between the representatives of the governments of the two sovereign countries of China and Britain and disagreed to the participation in the talks of British Hong Kong officials as official representatives. The Sino-British Joint Declaration was thus upheld.

Second, the British side was the first to lose its international faith; in particular, the British Hong Kong authorities have openly violated and overthrown the agreements and understandings reached by China and Britain, thus undermining the foundation for cooperation. Therefore, the current talks must solve the problem of restoration of good faith by the British side and not allow the interested party—the British Hong Kong authorities—to attend the talks as an official representative. The talks can only be held between the Chinese and British Governments. Moreover, British Hong Kong officials definitely cannot represent the will of the Hong Kong people. They pledge loyalty only to the British Hong Kong colonial regime. This is also a fact already known to all.

Third, the Chinese side agreed that British Hong Kong officials could act as advisers or specialists assisting the British Government representative. This move was fair and reasonable. Although the current talks are diplomatic negotiations between the governments of two countries, proceeding from the overall situation of restoring cooperation and ensuring a smooth transition, the Chinese side has taken the British side's practical needs into full consideration. Although it did not accept the diplomatic status enjoyed by British Hong Kong officials as official representatives, the Chinese side still agreed that they could act as advisers or specialists assisting the British Government representative. This flexible handling of things while adhering to principle fully shows the Chinese side's sincerity and reasonable attitude. Nevertheless, the British side paid no attention to it and, consequently, all previous efforts to have consultations on the talks were thus wasted.

The Chinese Side Is Willing To Cooperate But On No Account Will It Barter Away Principles

The Chinese side has consistently favored cooperation. It desires no confrontation and hopes that China and Britain will strengthen cooperation so as to achieve a smooth transfer of Hong Kong political power and a smooth transition. The Chinese Government has always strictly abided by the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and the agreements and understandings reached by China and Britain, and firmly opposed all acts obstructing and undermining them. In the whole process of the earlier-stage consultations for the talks, out of the overall interests, the Chinese side has displayed the greatest sincerity from start to finish. However, cooperation is a two-way affair. The problem at present is that it is the British, rather than the Chinese, side that is uncooperative; it is the British, rather than the Chinese, side that was definitely not sincere; and it is the British, rather than the Chinese, side that has deliberately sabotaged the talks. Fully aware of the consequences arising from the undermining of the talks, the British side still did that. Naturally, it should bear all the resulting responsibilities.

As the event has developed to the point of what it is now, the Chinese side has to consider how to achieve a smooth transition and maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability in the absence of British cooperation. The Chinese Government is fully confident and able to regain sovereignty over Hong Kong as scheduled, enforce the Basic Law, and implement the principle of "one country, two systems" and of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong. This will remain unchanged for 50 years. Even though the current talks have been completely sabotaged by the British side, the Chinese side is still ready to have talks with its British counterpart, but it will absolutely never barter away principles. This is the firm stand of the Chinese side.

Role of PRC's Hong Kong Advisers Viewed

HK2903035093 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Mar 93 p 21

[Article by Jonathan Braude]

[Text] What do the Anglican Bishop of Hong Kong, the Right Reverend Peter Kwong Kong-kit, the Singaporean property developer Mr Robert Ng Chee Sing, botany professor Dr Zee Sze-yung and Mr Xu Ximin, publisher of the China-watching magazine MIRROR [CHENG PAO] have in common?

Not much, frankly—except their membership of the exclusive 43-strong club of Hong Kong Affairs Advisers. They were hand-picked by China to keep the New China News Agency [XINHUA] and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council in touch with local thinking and help them influence opinion here.

This week after a year in office, they are about to become a little less exclusive. But as Beijing prepares to swear in the second batch of 50 advisers, their role is still little understood in Hong Kong.

Membership remains by invitation only. And there is no typical profile. Self-starters are welcome. But fat-cats and elderly gentlemen looking for public recognition for a lifetime of good works on the mainland may also be considered. Self-publicists and self-effacers are equally acceptable. Almost anyone can fit the bill, provided they are over 40, are sympathetic to China's policies towards Hong Kong and thoroughly out of sympathy with those of the Governor, Mr Chris Patten.

Property developer and motorcycle enthusiast, Mr David Chu Yu-lin, who says he is unusual in spending 90 percent of his time on his work as an adviser, lists three desiderata. "You must feel Chinese, you must have some accomplishment in your own field and you must have more than the average degree of influence."

So what do we make of the not very Chinese former Chairman of the Housing Authority, Sir David Akers-Jones, who will join the group travelling to Beijing this week for the ceremonial induction of the second batch? Mr Chu is unabashed. "There are many Hong Kong people, who after years of Western influence, don't feel they're Chinese and don't have a good feeling of being of Chinese race. For example Christine Loh is probably less Chinese than Sir David."

The most active advisers are those who have been talking to China for years. WINDOW publisher Mr Lo Tak-shing CBE [Commander of the British Empire], Miss Liu Yiu-chu and newly elected Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) Vice-Chairmen, Mr Henry Fok Ying-tung, and Dr Ann Tse-kai did not need the appointment to put suggestions to China or to convey China's message in Hong Kong. They had already carved themselves a niche in pro-China politics, some with seats on the National People's Congress or the CPPCC and all with the ear of the top Beijing leadership. The title of adviser is no more than a formal recognition of their role.

Mr Chu considers his articles for pro-China newspapers as much part of the job as advising on the make-up and function of the "second stove", which China is setting up to prepare for the running of post-1997 Hong Kong, and suggesting names for the second batch of advisers. Some of Mr Chu's suggestions are unsolicited. But even he admits his ideas are not always accepted in Beijing, despite his long years of personal friendship with Chinese officials who have not risen to positions of influence.

Shui On Group chairman Mr Vincent Lo Hong-sui says not much of his time is spent specifically acting as an adviser. However, if his work as chairman of the Business and Professionals Federation—much of it expressly intended to foster Hong Kong-China trade and good relations—is taken into account, then he is very active indeed.

Others say they wait to be contacted for advice on their specific areas of expertise. "Can you imagine if all 43 started giving advice at the same time? It would be pretty confusion," said one man who flew to Beijing for the induction of the first batch last spring.

China also wants its advisers to be a conduit for its views in Hong Kong. Many play that role anyway, since the broad thrust of China's opinions coincide with their own. Mr T.S. Lo and Miss Liu, for instance, clearly take their propaganda roles seriously—to the detriment of their own reputations in Hong Kong. But not everyone admits to bearing messages.

Some, like Mr Cheng Kai-nam, Secretary of the leftist Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong (DAB), say they are not a Beijing mouthpiece, and claim they give their personal and political parties' positions precedence.

"I told them my role was one-way communication only. If they want to talk to the people of Hong Kong, they should do it through other channels or do it themselves. They should stand up and talk directly to the Hong Kong media like Chris Patten does," said Mr Cheng.

The appointment of three other DAB members—and a number of politicians from other pro-China groupings—to the second batch of advisers will further blur the borders between personal and party positions.

What advisers actually tell the Chinese and whether they talk to the NCNA or the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office depends on their individual agendas. But the majority are only too ready to give political views. Clearly the "second stove" is topical. Mr T.S. Lo and his allies openly campaign for it to become a takeover committee, and tell Beijing to place no hope in talks with the British and abandon convergence. DAB members advise China to say the opposite and keep its membership as broadly based as possible. Mr Vincent Lo tells both Britain and China to allow tempers to cool before they take the next damaging step in the constitutional reform row.

But freedom of speech and opinion go only so far. Despite pleas for greater flexibility from a number of advisers, China has appointed no liberals or pro-Patten members. Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood legislator, Mr Frederick Fung Kin-kee, is understood to have been invited but declined. But Beijing appears determined to keep United Democrats and Meeting Point members out of the charmed circle.

There is no real cross-section of Hong Kong opinion and China is only hearing the views of its supporters. The best that can be said is that opinions do range from the politically neutral and the moderately pro-Beijing to the extremely pro-Beijing and anti-British.

Mr Chu admits this is the wrong way to go about things and says he constantly advises the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office and the NCNA that opinion needs to be more broadly based, especially in the "second stove". But the Chinese are no different from the British in that respect.

"How come Mr Patten's appointments are all pro-Patten? How come all those people with OBEs [Order of the British Empire], and all those JPs [Justice of the Peace] are

pro-government people?" said Mr Chu. He maintains he has never received any British honours because of his pro-China views.

Nonetheless one adviser, Mr Tung Chee-hwa, sits on Exco [Executive Council], and six out of 18 members of Mr Patten's Business Council are now, or are about to become, advisers. Even if he does not heed their counsel, Mr Patten at least understands the need to be seen to let the opposition have its say.

Poll Shows Decline in Support for Patten, Reform

HK2703012893 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 27 Mar 93 p 1

[By Fanny Wong]

[Text] Popularity of the Governor, Mr Chris Patten, has plunged to its lowest point since mid December following his decision to gazette the electoral bill for the 1994/95 elections. [sentence as published]

Support for Mr Patten's constitutional package has also dipped to a record low with the margin between those supporting and opposing the plan narrowing to only about eight percent.

The latest findings were contained in a poll conducted by the Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Hong Kong after Mr Patten announced on March 12 that he and the Executive Council had decided to go ahead and gazette the electoral bill that day.

According to the poll, Mr Patten's popularity suffered from the live broadcast of his speech, in which he said China had had enough time to respond to negotiations to hold talks about the future political development but only that morning Beijing had changed its position.

His rating on a scale of 100 points plunged by six points to 55.28, only six days after the electoral bill was gazetted.

"The drop of more than six points in one week is the steepest one and also a record for Mr Patten," said the research officer organising the poll, Mr Robert Chung Ting-yiu.

Mr Patten's popularity hit a record low of 53.3 points in mid-December after a series of threats from Beijing that contracts and franchises straddling 1997 might not be honoured if the Hong Kong Government persisted with the Patten plan.

Mr Patten's popularity was at its peak, 65.5 points, during the first week of October when he made his first policy address to the Legislative Council during which he unveiled the electoral changes that have enraged Beijing.

The latest survey found that only 26.8 percent of respondents now gave their backing to Mr Patten's political blueprint while those against it tallied 18.6 percent, reducing the margin of support to 8.2 percent, the narrowest ever registered.

Support for Mr Patten's October 7 policy speech as a whole is also dwindling with only 26.1 percent of respondents saying they were satisfied or very satisfied with it.

A total of 13.8 percent indicated they were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the speech.

Those who did not have a stance on Mr Patten's policy address amounted to 52.7 percent.

Mr Chung said the results showed that support for Mr Patten was on the slide since the bill was gazetted and relations with China moved into a new phase.

"This, of course, is not to say that Mr Patten has made the right or wrong move, since public opinion is only one of many factors to be taken into consideration in executing a policy, and that public opinion may change," Mr Chung said.

"Nevertheless, the signal is clear that the public would like to see negotiations and compromise, and the Governor must be ultra-careful if he would like to have the public on his side," he added.

However, the Governor's spokesman, Mr Mike Hanson, said the poll indicated that Mr Patten still enjoyed a very high level of support in the community.

Mr Hanson also insisted that the findings indicated that Mr Patten's political package still enjoyed a considerable level of support with far more support than the opposition camp.

"So that's encouraging," he said.

With about 53 percent of the respondents providing a "don't know" answer, Mr Hanson said it was a reflection of the disappointment that the talks were unable to proceed.

Report on Journal Criticism of Financial Policy

OW2803223893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0141 GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Hong Kong, 27 Mar (XINHUA)— The latest issue of the "HONG KONG AND MACAO ECONOMIC QUARTERLY," which is published by Hong Kong's Bank of China Group, carries an article pointing out that the major features of the Hong Kong Government's financial policy for this year and for the next several years are marked by man-made deficits and by an intentional reduction of reserves.

The article notes that on 3 March, the Hong Kong Government Financial Department published its financial budget for 1993-94. It also notes that the Hong Kong Government also revised its midterm forecast for 1996-97. The main features of the new budget and the revised midterm forecast include big increases in government spending, a reduction in tax revenues, and a narrowing of the tax base to create large deficits that are then to be covered with massive withdrawals from financial reserves.

The Hong Kong Government appears to be reducing the financial reserve balance to HK\$784 million [Hong Kong dollars] by 1997, and is saying that it is a higher than necessary appropriate reserve level. The article criticizes the Hong Kong Government's moves from the following aspects:

—The Hong Kong Government's "appropriate reserve ratio" is nothing more than "cutting the feet to fit the shoes." The new financial reserve ratio, as well as the calculation method used to achieve it, as put forward by the Hong Kong Government in its budget proposal, are both unscientific. If we use calculation methods from the past to calculate the reserve amount as forecast in the Hong Kong financial budget, the financial reserve ratio will be a mere 33.6 percent by the year 1997, a record low postwar level. The reserve ratio that was put forward by the Hong Kong Government this year is marked by first setting the reserve amount and then setting "an appropriate reserve ratio" later. Because the "appropriate reserve ratio" is so low and is intended to reduce the reserve level, the article says the Hong Kong Government is "cutting its feet to fit its shoes."

—When forecasting the reserve balance, the Hong Kong Government failed to take into consideration unpaid debts, including debt burdens, snowballing retirement payments, and expenses and overspending brought about by delays in infrastructural construction, which will not easily and completely fade away by the year 1997. These factors might bring down the actual reserve level below that of the forecast amount.

—The Hong Kong Government's forecast of the reserve balance is based on Hong Kong's economy growing at an average annual rate of 5 percent over the next four years. A financial policy that is formulated upon that basis involves great risk.

The article also warns about the serious after-effects that the new budget proposal would cause because the main feature of the new proposal is to squander away financial reserves through a deficit budget. First, the narrowing of the tax base will make financial revenues more unstable and more susceptible to the effects of the economy's ups and downs. Second, increases in spending will most probably lead to a permanent expansion of spending, since it is easier to go on a spending spree than to tighten the belt. Third, inflation will get worse. The inevitable outcome: There will be increases in operating costs for businesses; Hong Kong's export competitiveness will be weakened; and the middle and lower classes will see a decreased standard of living. All these factors will produce unfavorable consequences for the long-term and stable development of Hong Kong's economy.

Local Official on Patten Violating Arrangements

OW2703212793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039
GMT 27 Mar 93

[Text] Hong Kong, March 27 (XINHUA)—The outgoing chairman of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, David Akers-Jones, on Friday [26 March] said that Governor Chris Patten's political package violated arrangements for the territory's constitutional development that have been worked out since 1985.

In an interview with Asia TV, Akers-Jones said that as one of the architects of Hong Kong's constitutional development in the 1980s, he deemed Patten's bills to be in violation of those original arrangements.

Akers-Jones stressed that a through train (for smooth transition) was important for Hong Kong.

In another development, additional organizations, including some sub-branches of the Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions, have recently held meetings to urge Patten to abandon his political package as it violated the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law and the mutual understanding.

Second Group of Local Affairs Advisers Invited

OW2903111193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041
GMT 29 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)—The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council and the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY have decided to jointly invite a second group of 49 Hong Kong residents as advisors on Hong Kong affairs.

Credentials will be issued to the advisors early next month, according to sources here today.

The first group of Hong Kong affairs advisors, numbering 43, were invited last March.

Following is the namelist of the second group of advisors (listed in the order according to the number of strokes of their Chinese names): Wong Ying Wai, Wu Suk Ching, Yuen Pak Yiu, Lee Shau Kee, Lee Ming Kwan, Lee Lin Sang, Lee Yem Kwong, Allen Lee, Kwong Ching Woo, Hia Wai Woo, Ng Ching Fai, Shiu Sin Por, Lim Por Yen, Ma Lik, Henry Wu, Hau Shui Pui, Mr. Hari N Harilela, Ngai Shiu-kit, Can Man Kou, Chan Wing Kee, Chan Wa Shee, Chan Yuen Han, Chan Yau Wa, Leung Ding Bong, Leung Oi-sie, Kao Kuen, Philip Kwok, Kwok Ping Sheung, Kuok Hook Nien, Wang Liang Huew, Wong Siu Lun, Wong King Keung, Robin Chow, Kuang Piu Chao, Cheung Yan Lung, Cheung Yau Kai, Cheong Kam Chuen, Carson Wen, Tsang Yok Sing, Yeung Yiu Chung, Chiang Chen Yuen, Cheng Yu Tung, K.L. Poon, Lau Siu Kai, Lau Hon Chuen, Tse Chi Wai, Shearavnon, Sir Akers-Jones and Tam Yiu Chung.

Patten To Attend UK Minisummit on PRC Ties

HK2703033193 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 27 Mar 93 p 1

[Text] A mini-summit to review Britain's latest strategy over Sino-British relations and the Hong Kong issue will be held early next month when the Governor Mr Chris Patten pays another duty visit to London.

Flying to London on the evening of April 2, Mr Patten will have meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr John Major, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, and other Foreign Office officials, a Government spokesman announced yesterday.

The latest state of play between China and Britain, including the introduction of the electoral bill on the 1994/95 elections and Beijing's threat over Sino-British trade, is expected to top the agenda at the top level meeting. It is expected Mr Patten will map out the next course of action with Mr Major, before returning to Hong

Kong to make a final decision on when to table the electoral bill to the legislature.

During his stay in London, Mr Patten will also deliver speeches to the Royal Institute for International Affairs, and the Tory Reform Group.

Before flying to London, Mr Patten will visit Brussels on March 31 and April 1, his first trip there as Governor. The Government spokesman said Mr Patten will meet the President of the European Parliament, Mr Egon Klepsch; Belgian Foreign Minister Mr Willy Glases and senior officials of the European Commission, including the President, Mr Jacques Delors.

Mr Patten will return to Hong Kong on April 17.

Mr Patten's European trip will be followed by another trip to the United States in early May to lobby for the renewal of China's Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status.

Shandong Group Arrives for Import-Export Fair

SK2503142193 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 93

[Text] A 500-member Shandong Provincial economic and trade exhibition and investment invitation group led by Li Chunting, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor, arrived in Hong Kong in three groups on 23 March. They will attend the Shandong Investment Invitation and Import-Export Fair to be held at the Hong Kong Exhibition Center 27 March-1 April.

This investment invitation activity in Hong Kong will be the largest overseas foreign economic and trade activity held by Shandong since the reform and opening up endeavor started. The 291 people from the (?participating) units who have arrived in Hong Kong came from departments in charge of major industries of the 17 cities and prefectures of the province and those directly under the province, various economic and trading enterprises, and various enterprise conglomerates. This trade talk will emphasize invitation of investment, which is the major theme, and will strive to make a significant breakthrough in foreign capital utilization.

More than 750 foreign capital utilization projects, each requiring an investment of more than \$5 million; more than 170 key cooperative projects, each requiring an investment of \$10 million; and a number of projects on the tertiary industry will be introduced. The 48 export-oriented industrial processing zones, comprehensive open and development experimental zones, tourist and economic zones, and the Huang He delta export-oriented economic zone, which have been approved by the province, will also invite investment from overseas. They will introduce more than 270 foreign capital utilization projects which require an investment of more than \$1 billion in total.

Trade Fair Opens

SK2603094893 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Mar 93

[Text] On 25 March at the Hong Kong Shangri-La Hotel, Li Chunting, deputy secretary of the provincial party

committee and vice governor, who headed a group to attend the Shandong Investment Invitation and Import-Export Trade Fair in Hong Kong, was interviewed by the reporters of some press units in Hong Kong, including WEN WEI PO, TA KUNG PO, JINGJI RIBAO [ECONOMIC DAILY], SHANG BAO [COMMERCIAL PAPER], HUAQIAO RIBAO [OVERSEAS CHINESE DAILY], QINGDAO RIBAO [QINGDAO DAILY], and MING PAO.

In answering the reporters' questions, Li Chunting said: The Shandong delegation is composed of more than 500 formal members. If other personnel are included, nearly 1,600 people from Shandong are attending this fair. This is the first time Shandong has dispatched such a large economic and trade delegation to Hong Kong to invite businessmen, bring in capital, and do business.

Li Chunting said that, through this fair, we are going to introduce to the Hong Kong compatriots Shandong's gigantic achievements made since reform and opening up and also to ask the Hong Kong compatriots to introduce Shandong to Overseas Chinese and friends abroad.

He also introduced to the friends from various foreign countries Shandong's main ideas for persisting in the reform and open policies and developing the economy in the next 20 years.

He hoped that the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and the foreign friends would further understand Shandong and help Shandong create a favorable environment for further stepping toward the world.

Li Chunting said: This time, we are not only going to invite businessmen and bring in capital, but we are also going to do business in Hong Kong. This time, we brought more than 3,000 projects for joint ventures. The total investment will be about \$25 billion. Simultaneously, there are both import and export items. Through the import and export trade talks, we will be able to expand the trade contacts and cooperation between Shandong and the commercial circles of Hong Kong.

Macao

Trade Deficit 'Little Changed' in 1992

HK2603111493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT
26 March 93

[Text] Macao, March 26 (AFP)—Macao ran up a trade deficit of 1.6 billion patacas (200 million dollars) in 1992, little changed from the previous year's shortfall of 1.5 billion patacas, the government announced Friday [26 March].

Exports totalled 14.1 billion patacas (1.762 billion dollars), up 5.7 percent, and imports 15.7 billion patacas (1.962 billion dollars), up 5.8 percent, its statistics and census department said. Just over three-quarters of Macao's exports were textiles and garments.

The United States was the biggest customer of the Portuguese-run enclave, taking 35.4 percent of its exports, mainly

knitwear, woven apparel and toys. The European Community took another 34.6 percent.

Exports to Portugal, which established Macao in 1557 as a trading post on the South China coast, totalled 56 million

patacas (seven million dollars), far outpaced by imports worth 174.8 million patacas (21.8 million dollars).

Macao reverts to China in 1999.

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